THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 119

**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Bata Seeks Court, Curb On Alien Deportations; Old Claims Bill Vetoed

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 16, 1940

In Washington: Ship Rate War Banned

A dispute over whether courts have jurisdiction in deportation cases before immigration officials obtain warrants to deport aliens was presented to a Federal judge today. Attorneys for the Bata Shoe Company, which operates a plant at Belcamp, Md., contended the court could prevent immigration officials from prohibiting 45 Czechoslovaks from working.

Lest it set "highly undesirable precedent," President Roosevelt vetoed a bill which would have permitted a contractor to reopen claims which the President said had been settled. The bill would have permitted the Eberhart Steel Products Company of Buffalo, N. Y., to bring action in the United States Court of Claims for damages claimed in connection with rejection of some parts of military trucks the firm made for the War Department 20 years ago.

The Maritime Commission, criticizing unrestricted competition and rate wars in intercoastal trade, prescribed the Wells tariff for "B" lines as a reasonable minimum rate level. Rates of the Shepard Steamship Company and Calmar Steamship Corporation, which were lower than this level, were found unreasonable.

Authorization of a $15,000,000 relief outlay to alleviate suffering in the invaded countries of Europe and Asia was recommended by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The President would be empowered to spend the money upon being satisfied it would reach the persons for whom it was intended.

The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, said neither Britain nor Canada would move into Greenland or Iceland unless it seemed certain Germany was about to attempt to seize the islands.

Radicals Gain Control of Argentine Chamber

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Returns from congressional elections in this City and the Province of Buenos Aires today gave the Radical (Liberal) Party control of the Federal Chamber of Deputies for the first time since 1930, when the last Radical Government was thrown out by a revolution. The Radical Party was expected to support President Ortiz who ousted a Conservative Government last month in the Province of Buenos Aires after Radical leaders had charged election frauds.

N. J. County Takes Rockefeller Estate as Gift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The estate of the late John D. Rockefeller at Lakewood, N. J., was brought today under the ownership of Ocean County following signature by Gov. A. Harry Moore of a bill permitting the Board of Freeholders to accept the 400-acre estate as a gift.

A. F. of L. Asks Review of Labor Board Order

CHICAGO (AP)—Counsel for the American Federation of Labor and its member Illinois and Chicago federations have petitioned the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to review a National Labor Relations Board order, handed down April 13, concerning a labor controversy at the Chicago Herald-American.

Rumanian Bill Asks 'Extraordinary Measures'

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Navy Minister Paul Teodorescu introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies today calling for the immediate application of "extraordinary military measures" in all Rumanian ports and territorial waters. The bill was introduced as Rumania's relations with Germany were again in a critical stage.

Spaak Reaffirms Neutrality of Belgium

BRUSSELS (AP)—Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak today reaffirmed Belgium's policy of neutrality in a speech in the Senate and paid homage to "gallant Norway" for defending its independence. Reports from Luxemburg said important movements of German troops were believed of greater proportions than usual transfers on the front.

Marine War-Risk Insurance Rates Withdrawn

NEW YORK (AP)—American marine war-risk insurance underwriters today withdrew all scheduled insurance rates against Allied capture for all vessels except those of United States, British, French, and Latin-American registry. Rates for ships flying other flags will be quoted only on application until further notice.

Sailing of Norwegian Liner Postponed

NEW YORK (AP)—The Norwegian-America Line today postponed indefinitely the sailing of the liner Bergensfjord because of the uncertain future of Norway's merchant fleet. The Bergensfjord left Bergen, Norway, 48 hours before the German invasion and reached here April 15.

War Summary: British in Control at Narvik

In Norway, the British are in possession of Narvik, and according to German dispatches British ships are stationed off various points in that vicinity, but so far nothing more specific as to the places at which Britain's soldiers have landed has been forthcoming. Reports state that there are Canadian troops among the British [Details: Page 1.]

German invasion continues in the southern parts of Norway, where troops are reported to have reached the Swedish border on the Southeast and the munitions center of Honefoss on the West. Detachments also are reported to be advancing into the interior from Trondheim and Bergen. For the seventh time British airmen bombed Stavanger, which is stated to be the most effective air base from which points in Britain might be bombed.

Nazi demands for Norwegian capitulation, made as German warcraft already were moving on Oslo, were disclosed by the Norwegian Government. [Details: Page 4.]

A British cruiser was sunk by German bombers off the Norwegian coast, the German High Command announced.

Britain ordered its 27-year-old class to register for May 25 conscription. The new registrations are under King George's proclamation of Jan. 1 which is expected to increase the British Army to approximately 2,375,000. In London it was announced that a party of Australian fliers of undisclosed strength is arriving to augment the Royal Australian Air Squadron.

German naval losses during the battles in Scandinavian waters were summarized by Premier Paul Reynaud of France to be about one third of the German Navy, including 20 per cent of Germany's cruisers, and 25 per cent of its destroyers. The British Admiralty announced that the campaign had cost Germany 11 transports and naval auxiliaries totaling 50,486 tons, with four German merchantmen captured by the British Navy. [Details: Page 4.]

Franco-German Tot Now Neutral Child

A little human footnote to the European War was written in Boston today with the arrival of Helen D. Kemper, 10

Born in the United States, she was taken to France five years ago by her French mother and German father. When the war broke out, the parents found their nationalistic sentiments compelled separation.

Lest her German father participate in attacks which would endanger his daughter, the mother decided to send the girl to friends in California, to await a happier time.

She arrived on the American Export Lines Ship Excambion, in Boston today from the Mediterranean with 96 passengers, many of them refugees.

Boston Welcomes Polish Hero

By a Staff Photographer

General Haller Views Poland in America

Thousands of Polish-Americans, many of them former soldiers who had marched with him in World War days, gathered at the North Station today to welcome Gen. Josef Haller, a Minister of State in the Polish Government-in-Exile in Paris. Many who saw the General's grave face surrounded by the smiles of gaily costumed girls wondered whether some of the visitor's soberness was caused by the contrast between the tears over his homeland and the happiness in free America.

Dewey Takes Band Wagon For a Jaunt

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16—Thomas E. Dewey's out-in-the-lead candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination is on the march again, and as he swings across the continent on another speech-making, hand-shaking, get-acquainted tour, every indication is that it is continuing to move ahead.

In his speech here last night before a large and enthusiastic crowd, Mr. Dewey continued his powerful bombardment of the New Deal for its antagonism to "big business," an opposition which he maintained had hamstrung the Nation's economy for seven long years.

The New York District Attorney who has helped to give New York City the best civic reputation it has ever had west of the Hudson, is in Indiana today doing all the necessary things to make political friends and influence electoral votes.

Friendly Glances Cast

Today, he is breakfasting with newspaper publishers, conferring with business executives, counseling with farm leaders, consulting with labor spokesmen, greeting and being greeted by state political workers who are eyeing the "Dewey band wagon" with friendly glances and nods of political goodwill—nods which don't regularly say yes but which rarely say no.

The "Dewey band wagon"? That's the question. Is it a "band wagon," with all wheels greased and rolling head-forward toward the Philadelphia convention? That's what the Indiana Republican leaders would like to know. They are not sure but they are open to be convinced and throughout his visit here Mr. Dewey has done a lot of high-powered convincing.

He has convinced the Indiana Republicans that he is a vivid and vigorous political campaigner.

He has convinced them that he is wielding a powerful force in renewing and revitalizing the

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Leader of Polish March in 1918 Feted by Countrymen in Boston

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New World's melting pot ceased boiling for a little time in Boston today. A bit of the Old World, the world of fallen Poland and stricken Warsaw as well as a bit of that brighter pre-war world of boating on the Vistula and sonatas by Paderewski occupied the stage as Boston's Polish-Americans greeted Gen. Josef Haller, a Minister of State in the Polish Government-in-exile in Paris.

Occupying a distinctive place in the affections of all Polish-Americans because some 27,000 of them fought under his leadership in the World War, General Haller had no particularly encouraging news for them today. "We have no ground under our feet upon which to fight," he said soberly. "Our young people have been taken from

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Intimate Message from Washington

It's a Cold, Snowy, Rainy, Miserable Spring in Washington but There Are No Marching Troops, Nor Bombs Bursting in the Streets

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

As these words are written a gentle rain falls upon Washington. The weather forecast this morning was "fair and slightly warmer." It has been like that the whole of this misguided season. Never has spring been so reluctant. Never have optimistic mortals been so gulled and deceived by weathermen. Never, possibly, has the sprightly cherry blossom festival been rendered under more adverse conditions.

At this usually gleeful, hey-nonny, nonny vernal season, hard driven snow blanketed the writer's windshield as he sought his cozy home last Friday—one day before the many-times-postponed festival. When the event was finally put on with dogged courage the next evening, the airy nymphs cavorted in wraps and furs and, we trust, adequate insulation next their skins.

Now, once more, the persnickety weather has taken a lugubrious turn. Upon the 100,000 or more sightseers competing with each other for Washington's hotel space has fallen rain when it wasn't snowing. Long since many a frolicsome bud would have shed its winter coat if not restrained by the ingenious thermostats of nature. Long since many a small boy would have shed his winter woolies if not restrained by grim Washington parents. Long since—but why go on? It's a mean spring.

Getting the "Real Dope"

Nevertheless, the outside visitors have been pouring punctually into the capital, and this writer is once more faced with a phenomenon that embarrasses him every spring. His guests and visitors in lowered voices demand confidential information, and in this year inquire, with a perfect expectation of reply, is Mr. Roosevelt going to run again? Is he going to take the United States into war?

It seems to be taken for granted that people in Washington, and above all, newspapermen, know the answers. Not for one instant, you understand, would this writer let down the trade's professional reputation for omniscience. He makes a solemn reply to each inquiry, with a properly weighty expression. But in the family intimacy of this "message" he confidentially whispers that he really doesn't know. In fact, he suspects that nobody knows. Not even Mr. Roosevelt.

Washington, as a matter of fact, is not the place to come, at the present time, for the final answer to certain questions of basic public importance. America's attitude toward the presidential candidates is in a fluid state. The great, silent mass of voters out there beyond the cherry blossoms is making up its mind. There is no use trying to hurry the process. Above all, this is true in respect to America's relationship to Europe. The decision is not for any one man to make and no one man will make it. It is for the Nation to make. The best Washington correspondents can do just now is to listen at the sounding-board which is the capital and try to make estimates. Later on, when national opinion begins to crystallize (as it may do very rapidly) there will be another answer, perhaps.

Polls Have Their Limitations

On the political side, it is wise to remember this in regard to the Gallup and other polls. Such polls are handy instruments in showing that popularity of two candidates who have once been nominated, but they have little reality in attempting to forecast who these candidates will be. Certain factors have to be cleared up before guesses can be made as to the outcome. In politics, there are too many other selective items involved, and a dark horse is possible on either side. Polls may pick a winner, but they can't pick a candidate.

There is even more difficulty in world affairs. Undoubtedly there is rising American indignation over successive invasion of Democratic neutrals. Where it will lead to nobody can tell. America has two desires and they may be conflicting—to stay at peace, and to aid the democracies. Whether these desires are incompatible, nobody knows. It seems safe to say that American sympathies have not yet been tugged to the uttermost as they were in fury of the World War. It begins to look, however, as if the ultimate test in Europe might soon come.

The non-partisan support which has followed Mr. Roosevelt's two recent condemnations of Germany's invasion is significant. It betokens a growing moral indignation that may seek expression. To be blunt about it, this writer doesn't think the United States will go to war with Germany in the sense of sending men abroad. With all his heart he doubts whether Mr. Roosevelt, or any other one man, could lead this country into war.

If the United States goes to war it will be because the public feels it is unavoidable. But short of war, if the signal for the great onslaught comes in Europe, all the tentative evidence available in Washington today is that America is prepared to go a long, long way further than it has yet gone before letting the light of democracy be extinguished in Europe.

Richard L. Strout

Nazi-Planned Treachery Caused Oslo's Downfall, Uncensored Story Reveals

Britain moves strong force across North Sea to Norway under veil of secrecy.

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the National Free Church Council in London today that the German invasion of Norway and Denmark showed that "no people, however meek, however peaceful, however harmless they may be, can be safe until this mad dog is destroyed."

He reiterated his confidence that "monsters of wickedness in Germany" would be vanquished. [Details: Page 4.]

By the Associated Press

The Allied command, already having reported its first troops on Norwegian soil, is moving a strong expeditionary force across the North Sea. The movement is being carried out with the greatest secrecy.

Norwegian military headquarters stated that British soldiers and marines, equipped with light artillery, had landed at several points on Norway's West Coast.

The Norwegian communiqué gave no details of the action around Narvik, but unofficial sources said German forces which had held the town since April 9 had retreated along the railway leading to the Swedish border, about 20 miles away at that point.

The same sources said that Norwegian troops were maneuvering to surround the Germans.

Announcement that the British had sent an expeditionary force to the newly occupied Danish Faeroe Islands off the northern most point of Scotland was made in the British Parliament.

Other Action Hinted

German officialdom consoled itself over admitted reverses at Narvik by insisting that other Norwegian ports were more important for Germany's chief aim—to get at Britain—and by hinting at possible events elsewhere in Europe.

The Germans acknowledged that Great Britain had hemmed Narvik, Norway's northern iron-shipping port, inside a tight blockade, but they asserted that no British forces had landed at any Norwegian point Germans had reached first.

Of these, they said, Bergen and Trondheim—not Narvik—are the

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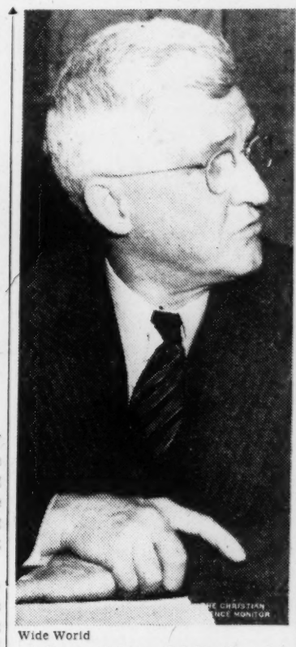

Wide World

Admiral Harold R. Stark

Tells the Senate Naval Affairs Committee it would be advisable, because of developments in Europe, to add 25 per cent to the fighting strength of the United States Navy.

Admiral Asks Added Funds In 'Emergency'

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Declaring the United States faces an emergency situation, Admiral Harold R. Stark recommended today that Congress appropriate $45,000,000 more for the Navy than the $965,000,000 voted by the House.

The Chief of Naval Operations proposed the increase at a Senate Naval Committee hearing on other legislation which would authorize, but not provide funds for, a $655,000,000 (11 per cent) expansion of the Navy's shipbuilding program.

Asked by Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, whether he thought an emergency now existed, Admiral Stark replied:

"In my opinion, an emergency exists when our relative position is constantly becoming weaker, as it is now."

Of the additional $45,000,000 which Admiral Stark recommended for appropriation $18,000,000 would be for ship facilities on shore and $27,000,000 for shipbuilding.

This would provide, he indicated, for laying the keels of four cruisers, 13 destroyers and 8 submarines in the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Germany Building

In support of its contention that the battleship remains the backbone of the fleet, the Navy advised the Committee in writing to supplement Admiral Stark's testimony that Germany recently has completed two new battleships and is building four more, despite its preponderance of air power. Also it was stated that Germany's air power has not seriously affected British control of world sea lanes.

Responding to questions put by Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, the Navy touched these additional high points:

1. Army tests have disclosed that the explosive used in liquid-oxygen bombs is no more powerful than the TNT used by United States forces in bombs, mines, and torpedoes.

2. United States naval aircraft are felt to be superior to foreign naval aircraft based on and operated from ships.

3. This country is "considerably in advance" of foreign powers in developments of aerial bomb sights and bombing accuracy.

4. The Navy is three years ahead of its aircraft procurement program, as laid down in the expansion bill of 1938.

Asked whether more efficient aerial bombing had tended to make surface ships obsolete, the Navy said Germany's air superiority had not upset British sea control, and it cited a table of battleship building as proof that all major powers were constructing big ships.

Plan Carribbean Base

Yesterday the Committee had made public Navy replies to a previous group of questions asked by Chairman Walsh, which brought out that naval policy makers are interested in adding a southeastern Caribbean base to the far-flung guard posts of the Panama Canal, to "add to the security of the area and . . . to insure the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine.

Writer saw few signs of resistance — In Sweden better defense is apparent.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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STRÖMSTAD, Sweden, April 16—I have just arrived at this little Swedish frontier town after a difficult motor ride from the beleaguered city of Oslo.

Oslo is still virtually completely cut off from the outside world.

But its isolation is not alone the story of German conquest.

It is a story of German-engineered treachery in which key defense points were surrendered to Nazi invaders without a shot.

And the occupation of Oslo is a story of tragic unpreparedness. For only one of Norway's six divisions of troops was at the capital to defend it when there fell the sudden blow of German invasion.

Witnessed German Occupation

Our trip out was made against the wishes of the American Legation which feared the worst would befall us along the route.

[Mr. Stevens was the last American newspaper correspondent to leave Oslo. Two others with him left shortly after the city was invaded.

Electing to remain, Mr. Stevens was isolated in Oslo for more than four days. He has had an unusual opportunity to view conditions under German occupation.]

Against the Legation's advice I started out by car for Sweden with the help of a plucky American girl who volunteered as chauffeur, but we encountered no bullets along the way.

Armed with an authorization from the German Legation, we passed safely through the German lines below Fredrikstad and then passed through a strip of Norwegian territory still unoccupied by the Germans and so on to the Swedish frontier unhindered.

The extent of resistance around Oslo is greatly exaggerated. Nowhere did we encounter any signs of fighting save in Fredrikstad itself, which had been twice bombed by the Germans, but not very heavily.

On the Swedish side we saw more evidence of major preparation with tank traps and other defenses, and many soldier boys marching toward the frontier.

Puppet Government Fails

The situation when we left Oslo was as follows:

The Germans having failed in their attempt to set up a puppet government had openly declared a military occupation and a citizens committee had been set up after pressure had been brought on various men in public places, a committee consisting of university professors, trade-union heads, and Judges of the Supreme Court to serve as a connecting link between the German General Staff and the population.

[Delayed dispatches to the Associated Press from Oslo confirmed the setting up of a committee under German control, headed by Ingolf Elster Christensen, Governor of the Province of Oslo.]

This marked the complete fiasco of the German attempt to set up Maj. Vidkun Quisling as a Norwegian Hitler.

The people simply would not co-operate with the traitor and the Germans tired of furnishing him with bodyguards. Otherwise, however, in Oslo itself the situation was fairly calm and the people knew little of what is happening in the rest of Norway.

Advancing slowly from Oslo northward and westward in the past few days, German troops have penetrated the Norwegian hinterland to within a radius of about 100 kilometers.

Their task was facilitated because the "fifth column" operation within the Norwegian General Staff had delivered into their hands without firing a shot many of the Norwegian key defense positions.

Bow to Inferior Force

This happened yesterday, for instance, at Cloverg, one of the strongest fortresses southwest of Oslo where 1,500 men were disarmed by their officers and surrendered to a far inferior German force.

This coincides with the announcement over the Norwegian Government radio that General

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

D. A. R. Hears Columbia Man Is Teaching Un-Americanism

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Four thousand American communities where junior high schools study social science textbooks by Dr. Harold Rugg, of Columbia University, may soon expect a warning from their local Daughters of the American Revolution that their children are absorbing "un-American" ideas.

D. A. R.'s from all over the country, gathering here for their annual Congress, applauded vigorously when Archibald E. Stevenson, a member of the New York Bar, attacked Dr. Rugg for depicting the United States as emerging from individualism into collectivism.

"We must rid those who would use our classrooms for their own political purposes and throw their textbooks out with them," declared Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson aimed his attack not only at Dr. Rugg but at the whole Columbia University group of "frontier thinkers," led by Dr. George S. Counts. The situation, he indicated, is made all the more serious by the fact that Dr. Rugg cannot be counted out as a foreign propagandist, since his forefathers settled in Lancaster, Mass., in 1654. His cousin, the late Arthur P. Rugg, was Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

True to "Stereotyped Loyalties"

"Oh's and "ah's" from the audience followed Mr. Stevenson's reading of passages from the Rugg textbook describing the American industrial community as a drab, dull place where life is regulated by whistles and where the poolroom furnishes the chief recreation.

"The vast majority of Americans," Mr. Stevenson insisted, "still value what Dr. Rugg calls 'stereotyped loyalties.'" He went on to describe the Columbia Professor as a "second-story man kidnapping the lives and minds of our children. The irony of it," he added, "is that we are paying teachers to aid him."

"Public school teachers," he declared, "should be servants of the public."

The National Defense Symposium at which Mr. Stevenson talked preceded the colorful formal opening of the D. A. R. Congress here last night, with Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, as chief speaker.

Describing European relief work being done by the Red Cross, Mr. Davis explained his organization was waiting further developments before making a national appeal for funds. "True to its tradition, the American Red Cross," he said, "will not act prematurely but when the time comes, action will be prompt.

But Victims Remain

"The spotlight dims as here and there the guns are silenced but the victims of modern war remain to challenge the indifference of those who enjoy great resources, privileges and comforts which they do not share," Mr. Davis told the women.

"Let us," he pleaded, "rededicate ourselves to the preservation in America of the conception of the good neighbor; let us keep the light of good will burning through the blackout of distrust and greed and hatred until a better day has dawned."

The Congress was opened with the usual dramatic procession of national officers and flag-bearing pages, preceded by a marine band trumpet call and followed by a salute to a huge flag unfurled from the ceiling of the auditorium. The American's creed was read by William Tyler Page, its author.

Forty-nine young women winners of the D. A. R.'s annual Good Citizenship Pilgrimage from all the States and the District of Columbia were presented to the Congress and Miss Janet Richards, a D. A. R. founder, was introduced as Honorary Chairman of the Golden Jubilee to be celebrated by the National Society next October.

A distinct change in the attitude of the country toward the D. A. R.'s national defense program was reported to yesterday's symposium by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., of Annapolis, Md. President-General.

"Events of the last few months," she told the meeting, presided over by Mrs. Imogen B. Emery, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, "have confirmed the soundness of the Society's courage in working for the preservation of American institutions."

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, told the same gathering that the United States is moving rapidly to the building of "what would appear to be an adequate Navy."

"An 'adequate' Navy today means a larger Navy than ever before," he declared. "There is a serious question whether Japan's Navy is not today as large as ours, despite the 5-3 ratio fixed by the Washington Arms Conference."

Senator Walsh also decried public school teaching that leaves youth with the impression that Democracy is slow and might therefore be exchanged for some other form of government.

Outlining causes that may lead the United States into war, Livingston Hartley, former State Department official, said the only non-emotional legitimate motive would be protection of national interests. He pointed to South America as the possible "Achilles Heel" where American defenses may break down.

Joseph Carleton Beal, author and editor, speaking on "Radicalism vs. Americanism," urged the women to read Communist literature in order to learn who their writers and speakers are. "It is often behind a respected citizen, even in the White House, that a radical hides," Mr. Beal warned the women.

Among special guests at the opening of the Congress were Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador; Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador, and Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs reported to the Congress that 50 per cent of American young people are without religious training. "If religion goes out, I'm afraid democracy goes with it," she declared.

Statesman

Wide World

Norman H. Davis

Former American Ambassador-at-Large in Europe

Reich to Lose Food Supply In Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 16 (AP)—Germany's chances of filling its granaries with Rumanian wheat appeared doomed today by a Government decree banning wheat exports for an indefinite period, to avert a domestic shortage.

The Rumanian Economic Council, which announced the decree last night, said that the severe winter, followed by spring floods, had threatened to cut the wheat harvest below the amount needed for home consumption.

The Reich had expected to obtain a major portion of the Rumanian wheat surplus, normally 1,000,000 tons.

Announcement also was made that Rumania's military and transport requirements for oil, wood, and coal would be given precedence over deliveries abroad.

Officials said, however, they did not anticipate that this decision would cause any serious interruption in the flow of petroleum to the Reich.

They said Rumanian oil output greatly exceeds internal consumption and added that assurance of adequate reserves for military purposes could be arranged quickly.

This statement was interpreted as meaning that the Government intended to demand a larger share of the production of foreign-owned oil companies, which control a high percentage of the Rumanian petroleum industry.

Announcement of the new economic measures came on the heels of Government action strengthening Danube police patrols to protect river shipping against "sabotage." The announcement indicated that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Hungary would co-operate in the protective measures.

The decree banning wheat exports voided all foreign contracts until further notice. Army mobilization, which took thousands of peasants from their farms, was said to have added to the threat of a poor harvest.

Economic experts believed Germany probably would be hardest hit by the decree. The Western Allies, normally obtaining some wheat from Rumania, have other sources which are not accessible to Germany, it was pointed out.

Maxwell School Scholarships For Outstanding 'Grads'

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 16 (AP)—Twelve outstanding graduates of United States colleges have been named to receive fellowships and scholarships at Syracuse University's Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs.

Seven students have been named for similar awards, and nine other students have been named to assistantships on the faculty of the School.

The awards will permit holders to study in the School during the semester of 1940-1941 and obtain Master's or Doctorate degrees. The fellowships carry with them tuition and a stipend of $500; scholarships cover only free tuition, and the assistantships will carry financial remuneration.

Graduates receiving fellowships in public administration include: Mark Harris, University of Kentucky; Wendell B. Coote, Wesleyan University; Kent Mathewson, University of North Carolina.

Graduates receiving scholarships in public administration include: Philip Malone, University of Virginia; Paul Parker, Reed College.

Students winning political science fellowships include: Victor Hobday, University of Kentucky, and Edward Palmer, Middlebury College.

Students winning assistantships: John Honey, Bard College; Frank Piscor, Middlebury College; Frederick Bundy, Kent State College.

Patrick Henry May Get Belated Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Red Hill, the Charlotte County estate of Patrick Henry overlooking the Staunton River Valley, soon may become a national monument as the culmination of ten years' effort toward that end.

Regional headquarters of the National Park Service here reported that only favorable action of the Federal Bureau of the Budget remained to be taken before the Department of the Interior starts negotiations to acquire the property for $100,000 or less, as provided in a bill passed by Congress last January and subsequently approved by President Roosevelt.

Two previous efforts to make the last home and resting place of the great revolutionary into a monument to his memory failed, but those interested in the project give this third move a good chance of succeeding.

If established, the "Patrick Henry National Monument" would be developed and administered by the National Park Services as a perpetual memorial to the famed statesman and first Governor of Virginia.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Awaiting Flight Over the Andes

Tourists at Santiago, Chile, Airport

This luxurious country-club-like airport shows Pan American Grace Airways' Douglas plane about to leave for Buenos Aires

Speedy Airplanes Bringing South America Near to the U. S.

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

South America is moving closer and closer to the United States. In fact, so close that New Englanders, for example, can leave Boston after dinner on an overnight trip by plane to Miami and connect the following morning with a Pan American Clipper for Cristobal for the first day's run of the Boston-Buenos Aires Express. Flying in easy stages, usually only during the morning and the early afternoon hours, the speedy Douglas planes of Pan American-Grace Airways, known by its abbreviated name "Pangra" throughout Latin America, continue the trip down the West Coast.

With Latin America proclaimed this year as one of the favorite goals for United States tourists, it is noted with keen interest that those who travel to South America for pleasure now have more time avilable for sightseeing and for leisure, if they travel by air. Stopping on successive days at Guayaquil, Ecuador, Arica, and Santiago, Chile, for restful nights, passengers have a chance to see the countries they pass through because most of every afternoon and all of every evening are free for sightseeing.

Because of the anticipated increase in South American travel for this year, Pan American-Grace Airways is planning to place in operation a third weekly schedule on the Panagra route, thus supplementing its twice-a-week—Friday and Monday—service.

* * *

Coach passengers traveling to California may avail themselves of the fast day-and-a-half streamlined trains from Chicago on the Great Overland Route. F. A. Haas, General Agent for the North Western Line, announces that the Cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Denver all carry coaches as well as Pullman sleeping cars. The round-trip $90 coach fares, permitting travelers to encircle the country, apply on these trains, although there is a small special charge on the first two mentioned, because of the faster time to the coast.

* * *

That it pays to advertise recreational advantages and scenic attractions of a State has been substantiated by Pennsylvania, which reveals that the $50,000 spent last year on travel advertising brought an increase of more than $3,000,000 in gasoline tax collections from tourist trade. "Never have I seen results from advertising come as quickly or as profitably," Richard P. Brown of the State Chamber of Commerce declared.

* * *

More efficient and economical porter service without the nuisance of tipping went into effect the first of this month for Illinois Central passengers at the Chicago Central Station. Passengers who desire such service are charged 10 cents a bag or parcel handled.

* * *

An important new link in Canada's chain of transcontinental motor roads—the Big Bend Highway between Revelstoke and Golden, B. C., will be dedicated on June 29, just two days ahead of the opening of the Banff-Jasper Highway. The Big Bend Highway will give motorists from British Columbia and the Pacific Coast a direct route to Canada's National Parks in the Canadian Rockies. The new highway follows the Columbia River for 193 miles, and taps a rich, historical area within sight of snowfields, glaciers, and other alpine attractions.

* * *

Steamboat cruises over America's inland waterways are expected to reach a new high this year. One tour, which is expected to prove especially popular with travelers, is the trip which visits the great dams and water-power developments along the Tennessee River. Under the sponsorship of the American Express Company the first T. V. A. Steamboat Cruise is scheduled to leave Cincinnati on April 24. It will pass the big Kentucky Dam, now under construction, the largest of the T. V. A. Dam family. The lake behind it will form a waterway almost four times as long as the Panama Canal. Then follows 160 miles of river, providing some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery in the Middle West. At the Pickwick Dam the steamboat is lifted through the highest single-lift lock in the world.

N. Y. East Side Youths Succeed In Changing Employers' 'Tune'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—Changing the employer's reply to the music of "hired," rather than "sorry," for the job seeker, is the aim of a group of youths here known as the East Side Job Council. They have succeeded in doing it, too. Banded together to help themselves, about 125 young men and women, with headquarters at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, are visiting employers in preparing for work and—sometimes—getting it.

During the few months' existence of the Council, it has placed 35 of its members directly in jobs. Fifty others have been indirectly helped to positions. Most significant of all, perhaps, is the success of the employer-visiting teams, which have won the promises of 350 business concerns to provide Council members with employment whenever there are openings.

According to these young folk, the best approach to their problem is not merely "I want a job," but "Where are the best possibilities for employment in New York City?"

The Council is not a placement agency, William Karp, co-ordinator, said. It is a jobs campaign organization. With the aid of the telephone book, the list of employers is kept current. Each member, in order to be on the active, jobless list, must contribute six hours of time to the organization each week instead of club dues. Some of this is spent calling upon employers. These teams are made up of two—usually a boy and girl—who seek to interview the heads or the personnel heads of firms.

Council members seeking work have had training or experience as bookkeepers, chauffeurs, delivery boys, factory workers, packers, printers' apprentices, salesgirls, salesmen, stenographers, typists, ushers and waitresses.

Most of the Council members are high school graduates. Twenty-one of them have been to college; a few are college graduates. They meet once a week, discuss their problems realistically, and emphasize that they are interested in all available jobs, whether the vacancy is one that can be filled by the discoverer or by a friend.

Assistance has been given the group by various social settlements. The largest expression of approval came recently from the Welfare Council in the form of a $1,000 check.

Light Plane Record For Height Claimed

RENO, Nev., April 16 (AP)—Two Reno pilots claimed an unofficial altitude record for light planes yesterday.

Ted Morrill and Carl Bodding said they flew their (Taylorcraft) plane from the Sparks, Nev., airport to an altitude of 21,400 feet. They carried no sealed barograph.

The fliers said the official record was 17,000 feet.

They expect to attempt an altitude record again with official instruments and witnesses.

Y. W. C. A. Pledges Aid For Minority Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 16—The Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States were pledged today to fight for a detailed program of social and economic justice, for the rights of minority groups, including Negroes, and for labor organization.

Specific points in the platform, adopted paragraph by paragraph, as the sixteenth national biennial convention approached a close here today, include:

"Continued support for Federal and state social legislation, for its adequate enforcement and its extension to household employees, farm, and migrant workers. We support minimum wage and maximum hours legislation, elimination of child labor and industrial homework, social insurance, co-ordinated Federal, state, and local relief programs, and slum clearance and low-cost housing.

Opportunity for Women

"We support full opportunity for women in economic life without discrimination because of sex or marital status.

"We support the right of all persons to organize, and we particularly encourage the industrial, white-collar, and household workers to help build a vigorous and responsible labor movement."

By a close vote the delegates amended one of the proposed platform planks so that the Young Women's Christian Association would abolish compulsory military training in civil educational institutions.

"We oppose any attempt to militarize the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, or other governmental social service agencies," the amendment says. "We express our firm conviction that all wartime industrial mobilization plans are a violation of our fundamental democratic liberties. We oppose excessive increase in armaments which results in sacrificing social standards."

Victory for Pacifists

This stand against militarism was hailed as a victory for the pacifist group which, on April 15 tried to commit the Y. W. C. A. to economic isolationism rather than "economic pressure against aggressor nations." A small proportion of the 5,000 attending the sessions are qualified to vote under convention rules. They represent nearly 3,000,000 constituents.

"As an inter-racial organization," the Y. W. C. A. new platform now reads:

"We shall support efforts to secure protection by Federal and state legislation against lynching and other mob violence. We shall work for equal enforcement of law as it applies to all groups in the population. We support efforts to secure for Negroes their basic civil rights and an equitable share in economic opportunities.

"We oppose legislation which discriminates against aliens, including the registration and fingerprinting of aliens and their exclusion from employment or relief by public agencies.

Movies and Radio

"We shall continue supporting measures to provide for community freedom to choose motion pictures of the best standards. We will study and work for adequate standards of education through the radio.

"We will co-operate with governmental and other agencies to make available to all people adequate health services and low-cost medical care. This includes safeguarding the dissemination of birth-control information through public and private clinics."

A special new platform plank commits the Y. W. C. A. to work for "more adequate and more closely related educational and economic oportunities for youth, such as might be provided through a permanent Federal agency." Such an agency would "administer work projects and a special work program and special divisions for youth in our public employment agencies."

"We want more adequate vocational guidance for all youth," it says.

Miss Crissie Birrell of New York, outgoing Chairman of the Business and Professional Girls' Division of the Y. W. C. A., reported that "great droves" of young people were coming out of high schools and flooding the labor market, and particularly the white-collar field, because of lack of vocational guidance to direct them into other fields which could at least partly absorb them. They are willing to accept practically anything for experience, she added.

Meanwhile they face high costs of living in keeping appearance and health up to the standards their jobs demand.

"We recognize as one of the sound, direct ways of upholding these standards the organization of workers into a responsible labor movement," she continued. "At every turn we meet restrictions against married women working. This is not only a threat to our future happiness as well-adjusted, married, family-raising individuals, but a dangerous digression from principles of democracy.

Farm Organizations Differ On Plans for Aiding Farmer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If there's one thing farmers and most other people can agree on, it's that the man who works the soil deserves to get back at least his cost of production, but when it comes to deciding the best way to get cost of production—that's another story. Serious cleavage within one farm group has come about over just this point, and sincere, intense debates are heard in other organizations over proposed programs.

It is on this rock that the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, long-time champion of the Cost of Production program, including government price-fixing, has split. The result is a new farm group known as the Farmers' Guild, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The Guild was formed about a year ago after controversy within the organization appeared to have gone too far for compromise. Edward E. Kennedy, the Guild's legislative representative in Washington had previously resigned as secretary of the Farmers' Union and had set up a legislative service in Washington which furnished the nucleus for the new organization. Mr. Kennedy is a respected farm leader regarded as having considerable influence among Senators from farming States.

Charges Move for Favor

Mr. Kennedy maintains that the Guild plan is the original one of the Farmers' Union. He charges that the latter organization has modified its program to win favor with the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Farmers' Union group, thus on the contrary, insists that Secretary Henry A. Wallace got his idea for his income certificate plan from the Farmers' Union. The Union, according to its secretary J. M. Graves, had the program presented to it for the first time several years ago by J. L. Sanders, agricultural economist of Oklahoma A. & M. College.

All of the cost of production plans, whatever their differences in detail, are designed to end payments for crop reduction and provide instead a fixed minimum price for that portion of the major crops consumed in this country. Surpluses would be sold outside the country at the lower prices of the world market.

The Kennedy or Guild plan would license all dealers in farm commodities doing business in interstate commerce and require licensees to pay not less than the minimum price on the domestically consumed portion of the crop as it is marketed. These prices would be established so as to allow for differences in the grades of a given product and would make due allowance for transportation variables. This plan is embodied in Senate Bill 570 and House Bill 2371.

On the other hand, the Farmers' Union is backing bills embracing the income certificate plan, described by Mr. Graves as "the best method for securing cost of production or parity."

These bills provide that allotment certificates be issued to farmers for certain crops which are produced in excess of home demand, such as cotton, wheat, and dairy products. Such certificates would equal in amount the total domestic consumption of the crop, and each farmer would get as many of them as his allotment provides. The certificates would then be sold to the processors by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Values of the allotment certificates would be determined by the difference between the current market price—which is based on the world price—and what the average cost of production is found to be by an advisory committee representing farmers, consumers and government.

Allotments to the individual producers would be graduated to protect the family-sized farm. Opponents of this plan, favoring the Farmers' Guild program, charge the Farmers' Union with going along with the Department of Agriculture in order to get AAA appointments and other favors.

Opposed by Grange

It's not only in the more or less left wing farm organizations that the "cost of production" controversy is carried on. It has been heard in the conservative National Grange. That large organization is opposed to "cost of production" because, as Fred Brenckman, Washington representative says, "while we want the farmers to have parity with other groups, we have serious doubts regarding the workability of the cost of production plan."

However, there is a minority within the Grange deeply interested in guaranteed cost of production. This minority is found chiefly in the West Coast Granges, and its spokesman is Ervin E. King, master of the Washington State Grange. His plan differs a little from the two now in Congress. He would have Congress authorize the appointment of a board of five members to determine minimum comparative prices on the portion of the crop of each product consumed domestically. Administration of the Act, and allocation of domestic quotas to the counties and individual farmers, would be in the hands of democratically chosen farmer committees.

Governor Holt Trustee Of Washington and Lee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. Homer A. Holt, of West Virginia, an alumnus, has been named to the Board of trustees of Washington and Lee University, of Lexington, Va.

Governor Holt was graduated from W. & L. with the class of 1918, received his law degree from the university in 1922. For several years he was a member of the faculty.

Travel

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U. S. Sees Close Trade Ties Linking Americas Into Unit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—The New World today started on the second half of Pan American Unionism with the conviction that never before had the 21 republics of North and South America been closer in outlook, trade, and purpose.

As the world press carried President Roosevelt's warning that any threat to the economic or political security of an American Nation would find all 21 countries united in defense, official Washington, as represented by State Department spokesmen, predicted that the next few years would find the Western Hemisphere making long strides toward a similar unity in economic affairs.

Emphasizing that while times of crisis such as these may call for stress upon military co-operation, only lines of commerce create lasting ties. As put by Laurence Duggan, Chief of the State Department's Division of American Republics, "most of the present (Pan American) interest is solid and deep-rooted in a gradual development. Seeds sown years ago and carefully nurtured by years of patient effort are now bearing fruit."

Greater Unity Seen

Stimulated by the recent extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program for another three years with its promise of a further expansion of trade between the United States and Latin America, State Department officials are collating a number of recent developments tending toward greater pan-American economic unity.

Foremost among these is the increasing attention which the Federal Export-Import Bank is giving to loans requested by merchants engaged in Latin American trade. It was confidently predicted at the State Department that the $35,000,000 allocated by the Bank of Sweden, Denmark and Norway will, if the expected cancellation comes, be made available to those wishing to expand trade with the Americas.

Then there is the inter-American Bank, whose convention will be signed some time next month. The Bank's $100,000,000 capitalization will place its services behind the economic welfare of the 21 American republics. The objective of the bank is to help place the present political solidarity of the New World upon a sound economic basis.

Dual Service Performed

Supplementing these activities is the very real service being performed throughout Latin America by the loan of experts from this country. While making a survey of a nation's economic situation at that country's request, the experts are in a position to aid both that country's exporters and those of the United States.

Findings of several such "expert loans" already have been analyzed by the State Department and considerable benefits both to the country surveyed and to the United States are expected before long.

President Roosevelt's speech is seen at the State Department as facilitating its efforts to strengthen both trade and friendship in Central and South America. Particular attention was called to the portion in which the President declared that members of the Pan American Union had "renounced any right to intervene in each other's domestic affairs . . ."

This should definitely end all rumors that the recent note of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to Mexico proposing arbitration of the expropriated oil properties question was an "ultimatum," a spokesman said, pointing out that any show of coercion toward Mexico would send America's "good neighbor" policy tumbling about its ears.

Niagara Bridge Ready in 1941

HAMILTON, Ontario, April 16 (CP)—T. B. McQuesten, Ontario Highways Minister, announces that construction of the Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls will begin immediately and will be completed by August, 1941. The bridge will replace the so-called Honeymoon Bridge which collapsed in 1938 when ice floes undermined its supports.

Although highway construction will be curtailed this year under wartime limitations, Mr. McQuesten said that work on the bridge will be rushesd to make available one of the most important tourist inlets on the Canadian-American border.

President Roosevelt signed authority for the bridge erection April 13, and a $3,500,000 bond issue was placed with a New York concern. Tenders for the approaches and the main steel arch will be let this week, it is expected, and work on approaches will begin at once.

The bridge is to be built 500 feet north of the location of the former International railway bridge. The name, Rainbow Bridge, was selected after much consideration.

"The falls are the home of the rainbows," Mr. McQuesten said. "They are always there when there is sunlight and the significance of the rainbow is the covenant of peace."

Certain contributions to the approaches are being made by both Ontario and New York State.

South Urged to Take Full Advantage Of Role as Nation's No. 1 Opportunity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"Enthusiastic claims are often made that the South is the Nation's No. 1 opportunity, but certain tasks must be accomplished before that goal is in sight," declared Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina who addressed the Southern Central Conference, American Association of University Women meting here on the topic, "The South at Its Best; Attainable Standards of Culture and Economy by 1950."

"The South with its varied climate and resources abounds in natural wealth and human wealth, which are two of the major types which go into the making of a rich civilization," Dr. Odum stated. "It lags behind though in technological wealth—skill, science, management—and for this reason is short in capital wealth.

"There are three immediate tasks to be accomplished to build up such a civilization," Dr. Odum told the University women.

"First of these is the problem of educating the new generation of the South to sense the meaning of natural wealth and its relation to the living realities of the people and their welfare.

"Second is the problem of widening the range of occupational opportunity to the end that the superabundance of Southern youth may have a chance to work and thus to develop and use our resources.

"Third task is to train and equip these youths so that they may function adequately and in competition with workers everywhere."

Dr. Odum is nationally known for his work on "regionalism." His book, "Southern Regions of the United States," has been the guiding text to such important surveys as the Georgia Fact-Finding Committee and the Mississippi Literature Survey.

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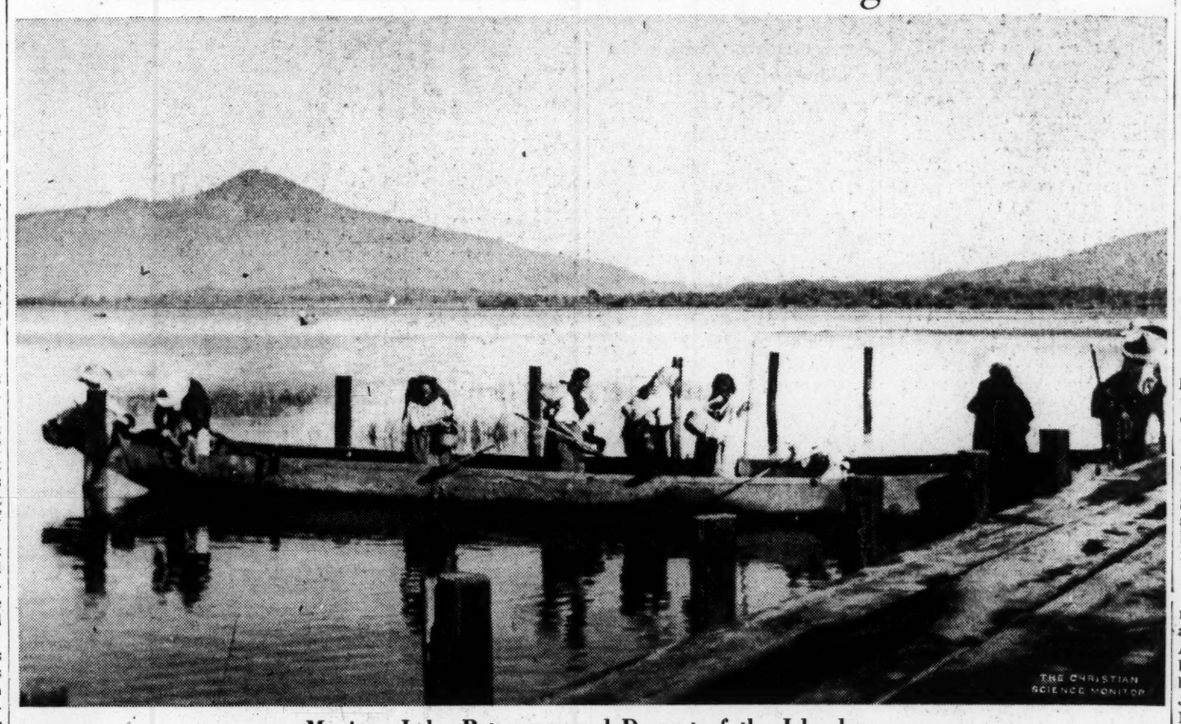

Mexican Lake Patzcuaro and Dugout of the Islanders

The setting chosen for consideration of ways to improve the lot of Indians in South, Central, and North America, lies in the Tarascan country of Mexico. Typical Tarascans are shown above arriving for their weekly market day in the Lake Patzcuaro region. The dugout canoe is used by the Indians for fishing as well as for transportation from their islands to the mainland. The Tarascans are a proud people and proudest of all that Mexico's President, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, is of their blood. The Tarascans are believed to have migrated from the north at about the same time as the Aztecs. They were the tallest and most handsome people of the region.

Mexican Railways Control Transferred by Cardenas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Transfer of technical, administrative and financial control of the National Railways of Mexico from the Workers Administration to government departments has been announced by President Cardenas. This move is viewed here as an admission of the failure of the Workers Administration to manage the public service entrusted to them for the past two years.

This new curb on the railway workers, coupled with the recently dictated check on the Oil Workers Union through a reorganization of the oil industry, shows the willingness of President Cardenas to admit mistakes and attempt to correct them before handing over the Presidency to his successor in December of this year. In the case of the Workers Administration of the National Railways, greater power was given and a more miserable failure ensued, than in the case of the Oil Workers Union.

There is no more grievous page in the records of the Cardenas Administration than that written by the Railway Workers Union in its administration of the national lines. Under the Workers Administration the number of accidents has become a national disgrace and official announcements have attributed these accidents to gross negligence on the part of the workers who were subject to no control except by penalties from their own Union organization. Leniency in imposing and making effective such penalties led to greater carelessness.

Disorders in Finances

Financial irregularities have also been reported, without direct charges being published. The fact of the transfer of financial control from the Workers Administration to the Federal Treasury would indicate that such irregularities had been found. All accounting, purchasing and economic management will hereafter be exercised by the government.

Expropriation of the National Railways was decreed in June, 1937 in the first application of the now internationally famous Expropriation Law. The properties had formerly been owned by the Federal Government, which had controlling stock, and by foreign bondholders. The outstanding debt of the railways when expropriated was 42,000,000 pesos.

Administration of the lines was given over to the workers in May, 1938, less than two years ago. Since that time mistakes and disasters have repeatedly occurred and two attempts made to correct them. The first effort to put the lines into better shape was made a year ago when the workers' representative was removed from the board of directors. The second occurred a month ago when the former administrative chief was removed.

In all fairness to the Workers' Administration it must be admitted that from the outset the lines were operating with outmoded and inadequate equipment. Since foreign capital has not entered Mexico in recent years, because of the many threats to its security, no money has been available for keeping the lines in condition and repairing broken down equipment. A year ago it was estimated that there were 70 locomotives and 500 freight cars standing idle because no repairs for them were available.

Mexico Without Funds

A minimum of $40,000,000 would be necessary to put the National Railways into proper condition, an authoritative source here estimates. while it is apparent that such a sum does not exist here and that there is no source open abroad for obtaining it there is reason to believe that efforts will be made by the Government soon to obtain equipment on a co-operative basis with a Canadian firm.

Return of technical, administrative and financial control to the Treasury and Ministry of Communications is believed to be in praparation for completing such a co-operative arrangement. Great political sagacity was also shown in the timing of the announcement for it was published on the day of the great labor manifestation supporting President Cardenas' governmental program.

The Railway Workers Union would find it decidedly impolitic to oppose the curb placed upon them at this time when all the nation is demanding co-operation and unity. In a like manner, the Oil Workers Union now finds it difficult to oppose President Cardenas' plans for the reorganization of the industry which will check their privileges and abuses. Opposition from either Union at this time would be publicly condemned as unpatriotic.

Saskatchewan Teachers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A victory for Saskatchewan teachers was recorded here recently when a minimum wage of $700 was granted by the Provincial Government.

The move was accompanied by legislation authorizing formation of larger school districts throughout the Province, which, it is believed, will promote greater efficiency and reduce administration costs.

Under the minimum wage law which becomes effective July 1, 1940, school teachers, who in the past years of economic difficulty saw wages go down to as low as $400 a year, are assured of at least $700. The law gives the Minister of Education the right to vary the minimum requirement for school districts which are unable to pay the minimum wage.

Under the experimental larger school district legislation, the Government authorized the formation of school districts of a size to include not more than 80 of the present school districts. The larger district will be administered by a board of five trustees selected by delegates chosen from local school boards of the districts included in the larger unit.

Agitation for the larger unit, on the grounds that it would mean more efficiency and lower costs, has been heard in Saskatchewan for several years. It followed establishment of the large school unit in Alberta and was supported by the Teachers' Federation.

Outstanding in the legislation passed was the decision to make permanent the compulsory tax-collection law benefiting rural municipalities. In 1939 an act was passed which denied farmers the right to sell their grain until they had obtained a certificate from their resident municipality. This certificate was not given until the municipality had been paid its taxes or seed grain advances or was assured of payment.

The minimum wage for teachers is closely dependent upon the compulsory tax collection law. A feature of the past few years of economic depression was the inability of municipalities and school districts to collect taxes, which, in turn, led to a reduction of the cash available for teachers.

But with the compulsory tax-collection law in force, the municipality has a lever to force payment of taxes. With cash available for school expenditures thus increased, school districts are expected to have the necessary funds to meet minimum wage requirements.

Birmingham Judges Are 'Judged' Before Election by Bar Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala, April 16 — An unusual pre-election poll to determine the fitness of candidates for circuit judges is conducted prior to each general election by the Birmingham Bar Association.

Atwell Brown, President of the Association, in making public the results of the poll this year, explained that lawyers have more business with the courts than anyone else and hence are vitally interested in seeing that competent judges are elected. Furthermore, most candidates come from their own ranks, so that they have "inside" information as to their qualifications. The poll as announced several weeks prior to each election shows the men "qualified," those "best qualified" and finally those "not qualified." The voters as a rule follow fairly closely these recommendations, as the final results show.

"Every lawyer is urged to vote in a judicial spirit, free from personal or partisan consideration," said President Brown in announcing the results of the Association's informal referendum. "It is the sole purpose of the Bar Association to assist the public in choosing competent judges. No attorney wishes to try a case before an incompetent judge. When judges allow errors to be committed in their courts and the cases are reversed in a higher court, litigation is unnecessarily prolonged and costs accrue against clients and taxpayers.

"Because lawyers have regular contacts with the various candidates for judgeships, the Association feels that their collective opinion is based on better opportunity for accurate appraisal of the professional qualification of candidates, than is available to the public.

"The Bar Association believes that the general public shares its viewpoint that the primary consideration in selecting judges is professional ability, and that this is one type of election in which individual friendships should be subordinated to this all-important requirement."

Midget Horses of Grand Canyon 'Proof' This Time by Arizonan

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., April 16 (AP)—Proof that midget horses exist in the Grand Canyon country was claimed yesterday by Jack Tooker, railroad engineer. He reported finding two of the small animals, a mare and a colt, in a canyon 20 miles west of here.

Officials of the National Park Service were investigating the authenticity of the report. They had not seen the horses.

Arthur Beloat, Buckeye, Ariz., rancher, said he had inspected and measured the horses. The mare, he said, was between six and seven years old, weighed 80 pounds and was 30 inches tall, while the colt was just under a year old, weighed 19 pounds and was 14 or 15 inches high.

For years there have been reports of the existence of dwarfed horses in tributary canyons of Grand Canyon. Most natural scientists, however, said that horses in the Canyon were no smaller than the scrub ponies found anywhere in the northern Arizona Indian country.

Oil Production in Canada Jumps Fast Since 1937

OTTAWA—The output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in Canada during the calendar year 1939 aggregated 7,837,503 barrels compared with 6,965,457 in 1938 and 2,996,033 in 1937.

Great Lakes Opening Curtailed by Strike

TORONTO, April 16 (AP)—Most of Canada's 285 lake boats remained tied to their docks as ice and a strike called by the Canadian Seamen's Union combined to delay today's scheduled opening of the Great Lakes navigation season.

Union officials, asserting that 4,500 to 5,000 sailors had walked out in a dozen ports, said the strike was 100 per cent effective and predicted it might be extended to the licensed personnel of the boats.

J. A. Sullivan, President of the Union, said the strike would continue for months if necessary to obtain a new agreement covering wages and working conditions.

Company officials said they they would not accept the Union's demand for a closed shop and asserted there was no point in negotiating as long as the Union would not yield on this point.

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'Courts vs. Bureaus' Debate Heads Vital Tilt in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—The place of judges under the American system of government was under debate today in both chambers of Congress.

The Senate debate came before final action on the creation of additional Federal judgeships, and involved the question of court delays.

The House debate turned on the controversial Logan-Walter bill, requiring court review of regulations issued by Federal administrative agencies. Opponents of the bill, which is being fought by the New Deal, admitted today that the measure will pass the House without difficulty tomorrow. They believe it will be blocked in the Senate.

The appointment of new judges, most of whom have been recommended by the Conference of Senior Circuit Court Judges, presided over by Chief Justice Hughes, has been under fire in the Senate from two directions

Hint of Patronage

Some Republicans are obviously restive over the appointment of additional judges by the Roosevelt Administration. Another group, led by George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, former head of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, point to the rapid recent growth in the number of judges, and hint that they are "not working hard enough." They point out also that in the case of a proposed new district judgeship for Florida, the increase is not recommended by the Hughes group, raising the question whether it is not a patronage proposal.

Senator Reed said there were only 39 Circuit Judges in 1930 as against 47 today, and 154 District Judges in 1939 against 180 today. "Litigation is declining," he insisted, "while the number of judges is constantly increasing."

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, spokesman for the increase, explained that "each and every judge included in this bill, with the exception of one (Florida) is recommended as being necessary by the supreme and high authority" of the Hughes judicial group.

Senator Norris expressed alarm over the growing number of Federal judges and said the only way to "reduce their number is to reduce their jurisdiction," in effect urging work be turned back to state courts.

Not the number of judges but their power, and particularly their power in relation to the quasi-judicial and administrative Federal agencies, was the subject of bitter debate in the House over the Logan-Walter bill. It is asserted that if this bill passes it will be the most important single action of this session of Congress. In effect it would bring some 100 independent Federal agencies under the curb of court review.

"It gives the courts the power to paralyze the activities of Government agencies!" protested Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, joining Majority Leader Sam Rayburn, against the measure.

"It will decide," shouted back Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia, "Whether there shall be in this land a supremacy of government by laws or government by men!"

Sponsor, and probably actual author of the bill, is the Committee on Administrative Law of the American Bar Association. They offer the bill as a solution to the growth of Federal agencies, frequently denounced as "Federal bureaucracy." Such agencies have vastly increased in number and power under the New Deal.

Some Favor "Flexibility"

Opposed to the bill as too inflexible is the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure under Dean G. Acheson, which warned against "premature and facile generalization" and expressed "skepticism that a single formula" could meet the "various and changing situations."

Likewise a Brookings Institution study, made by Dr. Frederick E. Blachly and Dr. Miriam E. Oatman, concluded that the Logan-Walter approach is too rigid, failing to take into account "the needs of day-by-day administration," while disregarding "the constitutional separation of powers" by forcing courts to interfere in executive functions.

Nevertheless, the popularity of the Logan-Walter bill indicates the growing dislike of bureaucratic power in Congress and the demand that something be done about it.

The Logan-Walter bill has four principal objectives—public hearing before administrative rule-making; judicial review of rules; new machinery for intradepartmental appeals, and new and more extensive review of administrative decisions.

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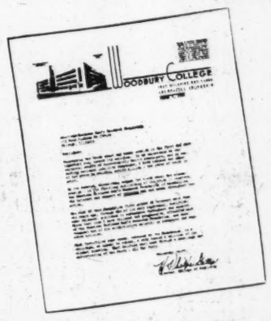

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The work of this Foundation first gained my interest more than six years ago, through one of its many impersonal, analytical news releases, published in newspapers throughout the country. Since that time I have followed the progressive, effective work of the American Business Men's Research Foundation, and made frequent use of its authoritative material in newspaper and magazine articles.

Each fact-filled news story, released by the Foundation, is a challenge, an appeal to reason, a step toward a solution of the alcohol question. That solution must come through a knowledge and understanding of the facts—all the facts.

H Phelps Gates

*H. Phelps Gates, Director, College of Publicity, Woodbury College, Los Angeles, California, has learned from his experience on the editorial staffs of approximately 30 newspapers, and while conducting national publicity campaigns, the power of the press in molding public opinion and the power of truth in print. His articles have appeared on the editorial pages and in the magazine sections of The Christian Science Monitor.

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German Navy Cut Third In Week, Reynaud Says

BERLIN, April 16 (AP) — The German High Command announced today a British cruiser was attacked and sunk by German bombers off the Norwegian coast. The High Command said the ship, heavily damaged, listed sharply and later sank. It also announced that a British amphibion also had been destroyed.

PARIS, April 16 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud told the French Senate today that Germany has lost almost one-third of its navy in the past week of fighting in Scandinavian waters.

Specific figures, the Premier declared, are, officially, 30 per cent of the Nazi Navy, including 20 per cent of Germany's cruisers and 25 per cent of its destroyers.

M. Reynaud placed the Nazi sea losses at 78,000 tons during the past week when, he said, the Allied Navies had lost "not a single pound." (He evidently referred to British and French merchant shipping.)

This amount of military and merchant German shipping, the Premier declared, has been either sunk, scuttled or captured.

The Senators stood and cheered when M. Reynaud referred to President Roosevelt's Pan-American speech yesterday.

"No one asks whom Roosevelt meant when he said he condemned force," the Premier said.

He mentioned President Roosevelt by name and his statement brought prolonged applause from all benches.

"I cannot bring you news that might hinder our operations, which are still going on," M. Reynaud told the Senate. However, he cited Admiralty figures for his report of German naval losses and said that, in addition to the Nazi cruisers and destroyers sunk, 15 per cent of Germany's destroyers also had been damaged and several German submarines sunk.

He recalled to the Senators that seven German destroyers were sunk at Narvik and that the Baltic Sea—Germany's backyard — has been mined.

British Sink 11

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that 11 German transports and naval auxiliaries totaling 50,486 tons had been sunk or scuttled and that four merchantmen totaling 9,498 tons had been captured by Great Britain as a result of the Nazi invasion of Norway.

Seven of the ships sunk were torpedoed by British submarines, the announcement said.

Naval sources estimated that in addition to the losses listed by the Admiralty "at least 18,000 tons of German shipping has been sunk by British submarines." An additional number of German ships was believed sunk in Norwegian ports, these sources said.

The Admiralty said that the British merchant fleet had suffered no losses during the week ending at midnight Apr. 14—the first week since the beginning of the war without a loss.

Four neutral ships totaling 14,426 tons were sunk during the week, and Britain's new ally, Norway, lost one ship.

Total German merchant shipping losses were put at 363,930 tons, and it was said that the actual losses might exceed 400,000 tons.

Meanwhile the London 4,511-ton Steamer Stancliffe was torpedoed off the North Scottish coast Friday, it was learned today, resulting in nine fatalities and 16 men rescued. A lifeboat, with 15 of the crew was smashed and all were believed drowned.

[The Stancliffe formerly was the Huncliffe.]

In addition the Scottish Trawler Sansonnet was reported missing and feared lost as a result of a German air attack on April 3. A crew of ten was aboard.

The trawler Gorspen was sunk and three other trawlers were attacked at the same time.

The trawler John Donovan was reported to have driven off a German bomber April 14 with a burst of fire which was believed to have damaged the bomber.

Norway Warns

STOCKHOLM, April 16 (AP)—The Norwegian Government broadcast last night to Norwegian ships at sea or in neutral ports a warning to disregard any instructions purporting to come from their owners in German-occupied Oslo.

"Telegrams which you receive from Norway signed by the owners are dispatched by German authorities," the warning said. "Orders received from the Norwegian Legation (in Washington, D. C.) or broadcast over the British Broadcasting Station, are authentic.

"Masters on the high seas may contact the nearest Allied naval authorities and ought to avoid calling at neutral ports."

Most Americans Plan To Stay in Sweden

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 16

Frederick A. Sterling, Minister to Stockholm, reported that only about one tenth of the 1,500 Americans in Sweden were trying to leave.

The 100 to 200 desiring repatriation to the United States probably will go to Germany by ferry service, and then to Genoa, Italy.

The State Department said: "Mr. Sterling said there are 1,500 Americans in Sweden but that most of them have long been married to Swedes and in all probability will not wish to leave Sweden."

Hit by Mines

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—British dispatches from Göteborg Sweden, said two German cargo vessels struck mines and were badly damaged yesterday off Marstrand, west coast town at the narrowest point in the Kattegat. Names of the ships were not given.

[In Berlin Germans minimized the British mine-laying in the Baltic. Authorized sources admitted that some British mines may have been sown in Germany's home sea, but one authorized source said there was "considerable fantasy connected with that story."]

Lighthouses Out

ATHENS, April 16 (AP)—Swedish freighters in Greek ports were ordered yesterday to discharge any cargoes they had loaded and to stand by pending further instructions.

[The German radio broadcast a warning that all lighthouses and signal fires on Sweden's southern coast had been extinguished. There was considerable speculation in Berlin diplomatic circles which said such a precaution would be taken only under extraordinary circumstances.]

Allies Agree to Help Pay Cost of Improving Planes

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—All obstacles to the sale of American warplanes to the Allies were removed when the Anglo-French Purchasing Mission agreed without reservation to this Government's conditions for the release of the latest types of craft.

A requirement that the Allies pay at least part of the research cost for developing late model planes which are being released to them was understood to be one of the final conditions on which negotiations hinged. Secretary Morgenthau, announcing the agreement, declined to explain what the conditions were.

It has been estimated that the Allies will invest about $1,000,000,000 in warplanes in this country. The War Department has released seven models of the newest craft for their purchase, the latest being a Martin light bomber of the F-4 type, which was released late yesterday.

Subject to the terms of the negotiations agreed on, the Allies are being permitted to buy these planes before they have become available in quantity for the American Army and Navy.

Secretary Morgenthau, Chairman of the Government Committee charged with carrying on negotiations with the Purchasing Mission, said that the Allied representatives came to him and asked a statement of this Government's policy about the release of the late type planes, and he told the men what the War and Navy Departments wanted.

The Allied representatives, he continued, accepted the conditions "without reservation or complaint."

The Martin ship released is a twin-motored bomber representing an advance over a model previously sold to the French and incorporating improvements resulting from experience gained in the war.

The United States Army has none of the type released and none ordered.

Ships previously released included two Curtis, one Bell, two Lockheed and a Douglas.

U. S. Ships Return

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—An American freighter carrying a half dozen swift American pursuit planes originally consigned to Sweden was on its way back to New York from mid-Atlantic today, retracing its route by order of its owners.

Another ship which left New York for Bergen, Norway, on April 7, turned about 600 miles out of New York and docked here April 12, with another half dozen planes, bearing Swedish wing markings, in its holds.

That the war in Scandinavia has posed a tricky problem in deliveries of American airplanes for both Norway and Sweden was indicated by the fact that a Norwegian Purchasing Mission has arrived at no decision on shipment of planes already contracted for.

Britain Restricts Textile Purchases

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Sir Andrew Duncan, President of the Board of Trade, announced today that British retailers' purchases of cotton and rayon goods would be restricted to 75 per cent of prewar quantities and purchases of linen goods would be cut to 25 per cent.

The order was explained as a measure to free Britain's productive capacity for her export trade —whence Britain gets foreign money with which to buy war supplies abroad.

Neutrals Stirred by Nazi Trickery

Invasion from within in Norway rouses fear in other lands where Germans are 'visiting.'

By J. Emlyn Williams

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 16—As evidence accumulates that the "Fifth Column" of Nazi agents or sympathizers played a vital part in the speedy occupation of Denmark and of strategic points in Norway, not only the Reich's neutral neighbors, but also other countries in Europe, are beginning to inquire into their own preparedness against "invasion from within."

Reliable information now emerging from Oslo and Copenhagen substantiates the view that what happened there is to a great extent a repetition of Nazi triumphs in Austria and Czechoslovakia. It is disclosed as less a triumph of German arms than of propaganda and "peace time penetration" which had been working for a long time past and only showed itself at the appropriate moment.

[In a copyrighted dispatch to the Chicago Daily News, Leland Stowe, who was among the few American newspapermen to witness the German entrance into Oslo, disclosed circumstances which may explain the lack of Norwegian naval resistance in Oslofjord. According to the story the Naval Commander at the strategic Horten base received and order not to resist. After acting upon it, it was found that the order was not authentic and that the circumstances of its transmission were apparently treasonous.]

Extension of Hitler Method

This is the Nazi method par excellence. Anyone who, like the writer, has followed carefully the methods and means by which Adolf Hitler first became supreme head of his own party, whereby that party got into power in Germany through cleverly playing upon the weaknesses of other parties, and later triumphing over those parties, should not be surprised.

Herr Hitler has his own ideas about war and how it should be fought. He has often declared in semiprivate conversations on this question that he considers it to be something to be fought with other than military means, adding that a broader strategy sees war as essentially a conflict waged with intellectual weapons, and that it is a much better and cheaper policy to endeavor to demoralize the enemy in other than a military way.

Small Neutrals Aroused

Realization of how successful such Nazi methods can become has awakened grave unrest among the smaller neutrals, particularly as they look not only at the temporary conditions of Norway and Denmark, but also at the continued preparations Germans are making within their own frontiers and which they seem powerless to prevent except by the most drastic measures. At the present moment the three countries most concerned are Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Holland.

Yugoslavia has long watched increasing German activities during the past six years. It has seen how German travel agency offices have had large and ever-increasing staffs whose work has certainly not been merely to supply information and tickets for visitors to Germany.

It has heard many apparently authentic reports about certain financial deals, especially in newspaper control, which have caused much headshaking among good patriots.

And it has also had doubts as to whether or not some of its own higher officials have not been rather too lenient in dealing with Nazi activities in many parts of the country.

Are They on Business?

Apprehension is naturally increased by the presence of mountings numbers of youthful Germans carrying mysterious luggage, who are ostensibly there on business, but whose business carries them strangely enough always to within very short distances of strategical points in Croatia and Serbia. Added to this is the distribution of anti-Allied pamphlets in cinemas and on the streets.

In Rumania the same "peaceful invasion" has continued for a long time. It is maintained by these German propagandists that Rumania should express gratitude for German "protection" by allowing Germans to organize Rumanian industry, to control the Danube, and run its railways—in other words Rumania should comply with demands which would give a semblance of sovereignty but hand over real control of the country to Germany.

Holland Under Pressure

In Holland invasion from within had gone very far long before this war broke out and has been greatly intensified since. The energetic measures which the Dutch authorities are reported to have taken against the "enemy within" during the past week indicate the extent of their fears of developments which might be a repetition of what has happened in North Europe unless the fullest heed is taken now. The Nazis' chief aim at the moment in that country appears to be to conduct a whispering campaign—reminiscent of what was done in the Sudetenland before September, 1938—so as to spread reports that the Allies were planning landing in Holland in the near future. Remembering the Nazi habit of blaming an opponent in advance for something they themselves plan, it is not surprising that the Dutch regard the situation anxiously.

On the other hand, certain Dutch circles maintain that puppet leaders like Major Vidkun Quisling of Oslo and Dr. Arthur Seyys-Inquart of Vienna, would have no chance here where the Government offices and radio stations are strongly guarded night and day, and there are strong military guards at all strategic points.

Treason in Key Positions

Bribery, infiltration by Nazi agents, treason in a few high places, and, if necessary, forged orders of the highest Government officials leading to absolute control by a few men of key positions in the administration and forces, are Nazi methods to carry through their audacious plans. This was initially sufficient in Norway as the story of occupation of Oslo shows, and it is their confidence in this new method which has made the Nazis jubilant about their success in the past.

Thus, for example, they hoped by their use of bribery, by exploiting Communism as the greatest menace, by playing up internal disputes and rivalries, and by playing upon the foibles of certain highly placed individuals to achieve their own ends. The Nazis well knew what they expected to secure from so-called appeasement policy and for long they succeeded.

Trickery in Uniforms

Dr. Hermann Rauschning in his "Hitler Speaks," has set down Herr Hitler's conception of war and himself as a superstrategist in words which seemed fantastic when first read but which today bear the stamp of truth in experience.

"When I wage war in the midst of peace," Herr Hitler is represented as saying, "troops will suddenly appear, let us say, in Paris. They will wear French uniforms. They will march through the streets in broad daylight. No one will stop them. Everything has been thought out and prepared to the last detail. . . . The confusion will be beyond belief. But I shall long have had relations with the men who will form a new government —a government to suit me. We shall find such men. We shall find them in every country. We shall not need to bribe them. They will come of their own accord. . . . We shall have enough volunteers, men like our S. A. (Storm Troops) trustworthy and ready for any sacrifice. We shall send them across the border in peacetime. No one shall see in them anything but peaceful travelers. . . . No Maginot Line will stop us. Our strategy is to destroy the enemy from within, to conquer him through himself.

"We need armies, not only of highly qualified special formations, but mass armies as well. But we shall not use them as in 1914. The place of artillery preparation for frontal attack by infantry in trench warfare will in future be taken by revolutionary propaganda to break down the enemy psychologically before the armies begin to function at all. . . .

"We shall have friends who will help us in all the enemy countries. We shall know how to obtain such friends. Mental confusion, contradiction of feeling, indecisiveness, panic: These are our weapons."

How effectively to combat these weapons of Nazidom is one of European civilization's greatest problems today.

Lacked Arms

STOCKHOLM, April 16 (AP)—Norwegian soldiers fleeing across the southern frontier into Sweden told correspondents that they had been betrayed by their officers and were prevented by lack of equipment from putting up a fight.

Many of the soldiers said they had been without food since the German invasion began a week ago. They said conditions in Southeastern Norway, from which most of the peasants already have fled, were serious due to lack of food and other necessary supplies.

Alvorlige tider

Vær varsom med hva du sier!

Wide World

A Norwegian Warning to Public

This is one of the signs set up by the authorities at Narvik a month before the German invasion. It cautions citizens against hidden third persons. A literal translation is: "Serious times. Be careful about what you say."

Food Lines Called Secure Between Germany and Oslo

OSLO, Norway, April 16 (AP)—Capital punishment has been proclaimed for snipers in Oslo, and several groups of Norwegians are liable to this penalty for forming bands and fighting German soldiers in the streets of the capital.

Most of them are young people who, German authorities say, "believed they had the right to fight" the Germans.

Since the German occupation, there have been only two air alarms in Oslo, both Wednesday forenoon. After the last alarm, the rumor spread that the entire population had to leave the City immediately, as a battle was impending in the harbor. Panic followed. Thousands remained in the woods all night, and many still have not returned to their Oslo homes.

At present, living is as normal as possible, with many families removed to districts from which they may not return because of military operations. German troops and supplies are arriving daily. German ships are unloading food for the troops. German soldiers are permitted to use Reichsmarks at the rate of one Mark to 1.66 kroner.

King Haakon's whereabouts are unknown, except to a few persons, among them the German Minister, who has twice made contact with him for a settlement.

The German occupation proceeds quickly and systematically. There is direct railway communication to the Kristiansand district in the south and to Kornsjo at the Swedish border in the southeast.

There is no direct censorship for newspapers, except for what the situation directs. There are no restrictions against listening to radio broadcasts from abroad. Some motion picture theaters are open. Food and milk are available. Church meetings and services are held as usual. There is a complete blackout in the Oslo district, but there is no restriction on the movements of citizens in the streets. Men of military age are not allowed to leave Oslo.

Stark Opposition Fades in Missouri

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16 (AP)—A strong undertow of opposition to Gov. Lloyd C. Stark collapsed with unexpected suddenness late yesterday and Missouri's Democratic State convention wound up on a noisy—if slightly discordant —note of "party harmony."

A day-long attempt to block Governor Stark's name from the list of delegates failed to materialize, and the convention placed him among Missouri "big four" delegates-at-large with his arch political opponent, Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Senator Harry S. Truman and Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann of St. Louis.

The convention made no attempt to place the State's 30 national convention votes under a "unit rule" or to bind them to any presidential candidate.

This $6-a-Day Job Pays Nothing

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 16 (AP)—Nathan Jones has had a $6-a-day State job for nearly a year, but so far hasn't collected a cent.

He was Sergeant at Arms for the 1939 House of Representatives. Before adjourning, the House gave him the job of caring for the House chamber and its equipment until the 1941 legislative session.

Attorney General George Couper Gibbs ruled that Mr. Jones couldn't collect a salary as custodian. Gov. Fred Cone said the Secretary of State was custodian of the building and refused to pay Mr. Jones' salary.

Mr. Jones said he had saved the State more than his pay in mailing cost for journals and keeping the chamber in order.

He asserted he intended to stay on the job until 1941. If he does, he'll claim about $3,500 in back salary.

Nazi Disregard of Mercy Pictured by Chamberlain

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared today that the German invasion of Norway and Denmark showed that "no people, however meek, however peaceful, however harmless they may be, can be safe until this mad dog is destroyed."

Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his confidence that the "monsters of wickedness in Germany" would be destroyed.

Addressing the National Free Church Council in London, the Prime Minister said that "since this latest outrage of those monsters of wickedness in Germany who seem to have shut the gates of mercy upon mankind, all my thoughts have been occupied with how to counter that stroke."

"Every day that passes gives us some new demonstration of Germany's utter disregard of religion, of mercy, of truth and of justice," Mr. Chamberlain said.

"If they were to triumph in what they are doing, why then every fortress that has been built by civilization upon the principles of Christianity would go down and the world relax into that barbarism which only a little while ago we thought had been buried under centuries of progress.

"They won't go down.

"Only a short while ago I declared that I felt 10 times as confident as at the beginning of the war of ultimate victory.

"I repeat that confidence now.

"Every victim that feels the weight of Germany's savagery adds millions to those who have already condemned her because every act of hers makes it even more unmistakably clear that no people however meek, however peaceful, however harmless they may be, can be safe until this mad dog is destroyed."

Mr. Chamberlain said Germany had made many miscalculations "but none greater" than the invasion of Denmark and Norway.

"This war will be won by the spiritual forces of the world as much as by the material power of their brave defenders.

"This spiritual forces have been affronted by what Germany has done and is doing, and you, whose main duty is to uphold and to exalt the spiritual life of this country—I appeal to you with confidence to give us your aid to crush the powers of tyranny and wickedness forever."

Apologizing for his hasty departure to address the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said he would leave his wife—"my most precious possession"—as his pledge to return in the future.

Norway Publishes Original Demands Made by Germany

STOCKHOLM, April 16 (AP)—The Norwegian Government last night published a resume of Germany's initial demands for the complete submission of Norway, which it said were first made by the German Minister several hours after Germany had started its invasion.

The demands listed were:

1. A proclamation to be made to the people and the Army ordering no opposition to Germany.
2. The Army to be ordered to make contact with the advancing Germans and give them loyal collaboration. The Army to be allowed to keep its weapons if its conduct permitted. All military buildings to hoist a white flag beside the Norwegian flag as a sign of their collaboration.
3. The military buildings needed by Germany to secure Norway against foreign enemies to be delivered undamaged, especially coastal fortresses.
4. Detailed charts of Norwegian mine fields to be delivered to Germany.
5. Norwegian territory to be completely blacked out from the day of occupation.
6. All communications to be maintained at Germany's disposition.

No Ships to Sail

7. No ships to be permitted to sail to foreign ports and no air service to be permitted, with the understanding that maritime commerce would be permitted later to German and neutral Baltic ports, only.
8. Norwegian pilots to be instructed to obey German orders.
9. Meteorological service to be continued at Germany's disposition but all telephone service, cables and mail to foreign countries to be stopped and traffic with Baltic States to be reduced and controlled by Germany.
10. The press and radio stations to be ordered to carry information as directed by German military authorities, and to collaborate with the military authorities; all radio stations to be turned over to Germany.
11. The export of war materials from Norway to cease.
12. Any proclamations and instructions issued by wireless to be sent only in a cipher unknown to Germany's enemies.

These demands were presented, the Norwegian Government said, at 5 a. m., on April 9 to Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht.

At that time, the publication said, German warships already had invaded Oslo Fjord, Bergen and Trondheim and had fought with coastal batteries.

Lays Blame on Allies

The German demands said that Berlin had come into possession of documents showing that Britain and France intended to invade Norway in a few days and that Norway would not oppose them and could not oppose successfully.

The German Minister was quoted as saying that Germany therefore had opened certain military operations to occupy strategic and important districts.

This was intended as no attack on Norway's political independence or integrity, the demands stated, but was an evolution for which Britain and France really were responsible.

In reply, Mr. Koht said he could not make such a decision himself but must present it to the Cabinet.

The German Minister said an answer was urgent, as German action already had advanced so far that the demands must be accepted immediately if there were to be any chance to prevent violence.

The Cabinet already was assembled, however, so he agreed to let it decide, said the statement. The Cabinet quickly replied that it was impossible for an independent country to accept such demands.

In replying, it commented that the German Reichs Chancellor (Hitler) had himself remarked that "a people that humbly stoops down without any opposition is not merited to live."

The German attack then continued, the Norwegian Government declared, and King Haakon, Crown Prince Olav and the Government left Oslo to escape the Germans and continue the Government's work.

In a conversation with the King next day, the German Minister was reported to have said that the situation now had changed so that Berlin no longer would be content with the demands of the day before and that another Norwegian Government in which Berlin could have confidence was necessary. It was suggested that the King recognize Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi, as chief of a new Cabinet and accept the Cabinet already proclaimed by Quisling at Oslo.

The King replied that Quisling's Government was another Finnish Kuusinen Government (a reference to the Government proclaimed by the Finnish Communist Otto Kuusinen when Soviet Russia invaded Finland last Nov. 30).

Foreign Minister Koht declared that the old Norwegian Cabinet was willing to resign, however, if Berlin could accept a friendly government made up of other members. The German minister replied that the question of other ministers could be discussed but that the German Fuehrer had decided Quisling must be accepted as the Chief.

King Haakon answered, "No."

Asked if this meant continued Norwegian opposition to the advance, Mr. Koht responded:

"Yes, as long as ever possible."

Finally, the Government declaration concluded, Norway is convinced that with collaboration of the Western Powers (Britain and France) it is possible to regain Norway for the Norwegian people.

Nye Denies Necessity For U.S. to Enter War

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., April 16 (AP)—United States Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota last night declared there is "not one single cause" involved in the European war "worthy of the sacrifice of one American mule, much less one American son."

Speaking before an audience at Pennsylvania State College, the Senator said the question of democracy was no more included today than it was in 1917-18.

"The same question of power politics with their demands for shifting borders is responsible for the present conflict," said Senator Nye. "Yet there are those who want the United States to make Europe's changing borders a WPA (Works Progress Administration) project for two or three million American boys."

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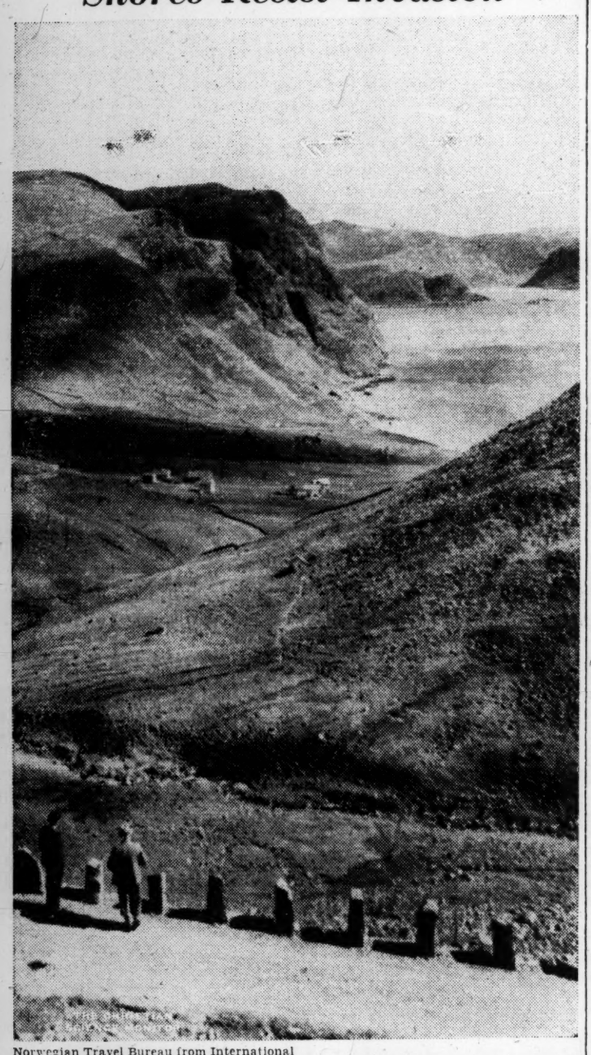

Norwegian Travel Bureau from International

An "Outside" View of the Land of the Norsemen

STADLAND, Norway, April 16—This view of a section of the rugged Norwegian coastline is typical of the whole coast of Norway and gives an idea of the difficulties to be encountered by a landing party. Hills and cliffs command the short sections of beach where men could come ashore. Guns mounted on those hills would have to be silenced from the sea before a landing would be possible. Apparently the British landings announced by the Admiralty yesterday were carried out only after heavy guns of the Navy had routed defending artillery.

Board Governs Oslo; New Post for Quisling

OSLO, Norway, April 16 (AP)—Appointment of a new Commission to rule the German-occupied area of Norway is announced as this City continues under German military control.

The new administration replaces that of Maj. Vidkun Quisling, who is reported to have resigned as Prime Minister of the puppet regime which he set up immediately upon German occupation.

Major Quisling, who was the Nazi leader in Norway was made Chief of Demobilization. [Presumably the demobilization would affect the forces in the German-occupied territory.]

Members of Commission

Germans point to the new Commission as the first constitutional authority in Oslo since the Ministry of Premier Johan Nygaardsvold left last April 9.

Its Governor is Ingolf Elster Christensen, former Cabinet Minister, a member of the Conservative Party.

Other members of the Commission are: Gunnar Jah, Manager of the Government Statistical Department; O. F. Harbeck, Justice R. Mork, President of the Farmer's Association; Bache Wiig, Director of the Farmer's Association; A. Diesen, Chief of the Oslo Municipal Medicine Administration; Didrik Arup Seip, Rector of Oslo University.

The occupation of Oslo was almost without incident, although the German commander proclaimed a court martial to deal with cases in which attempts were made to wreck public communications and utilities.

Police Put in Control

The Germans have handed over to Norwegian police control of all public communications. They said they did this as a sign of good will.

Oslo and surrounding districts believed, when German troops marched last week, that Norway had capitulated. The general public was not aware that King Haakon and the Nygaardsvold Government had left.

President Berg of the high courts thanked Major Quisling for stepping in and proclaiming himself State Chief after Premier Nygaardsvold left.

Bid to Haakon

BERLIN, April 16 (AP)—Authorized German sources intimated today that King Haakon VII of Norway, whom they described as the "captive" of his advisers, has one more chance to save his throne—by recognizing the interim Government established at Oslo with Berlin's approval.

This Government, it was said, derived its authority from the President of the Norwegian Supreme Court, who set up the new regime through powers regarded as devolving upon him under the Norwegian Constitution when the regular Government is unable to function.

Such a condition, authorized sources said, now exists in Norway.

Amplifying the situation with respect to the interim Government in Oslo, authorized sources said the German Minister, Kurt Brauer, was regularly in contact with the Norwegian representatives.

In the German view the new regime was formed "on the assumption that the King will respect the Norwegian Constitution and give his sanction," but it was intimated the Government would be recognized even if the King withheld his approval.

Germans insisted that establishment of the new Government was in accordance with the will of the Norwegian people and was formed without pressure on Germany's part.

Effective Blockade Needs Steady Laying of Mines

By a Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British Admiralty has made the startling announcement that extensive fields of mines had been laid in the Kattegat, the Skaggerak, and in the Baltic, and the North Sea.

In accordance with the requirements of International Law, the limits of the mine fields were described for the benefit of neutral shipping—a needless precaution as no neutral ship would dare venture into these waters at this time.

Placing the defined limits on a chart discloses that approximately 43,000 square miles of water lies within them. Manifestly, a mining operation of this magnitude could not have been done in the time that has elapsed since Germany moved into Denmark and Norway.

In 1918, the United States and British Navies undertook the most ambitious mining operation ever projected until that time. With a smooth working, efficient organization ashore to prepare the mines in vast quantities, and five specially equipped mine layers of large capacity, it required nearly six months to lay the United States' quota of some 57,000 mines.

And these mines were laid under the most advantageous conditions in an area adjacent to a base. They were, to be sure, laid in nine rows at different depths, but had the mines been laid in a single row, it would have been only some 2,200 miles long.

Mines Laid Every Night

This example simply goes to show how impossible it would have been for the British to have completely mined the proclaimed area.

What was done was to lay a small mine field here and there. And the mine is such a potent weapon that the very thought of their being encountered, makes every responsible officer afloat very circumspect in handling his command. Consequently, the British rely upon the announcement of an extensive mine field to have a deterrent effect on enemy operations afloat.

Having defined the limits of the mine fields, the British are at liberty to, and unquestionably are, laying more mines every night—here, there and wherever they are thought to be most effective.

Probably as many mines as possible have been laid off the Elbe Estuary and in the Kattegat—the former to prevent German men-of-war reaching Wilhelmshaven, and the latter to hinder the passage of reinforcements to the German troops in Norway. The Kattegat mine laying was substantiated by a press report from Sweden to the effect that British mines had been laid off Göteborg, which is located a few miles north of the southern limit of the announced mine field.

The mine fields in the Kattegat and Skaggerak probably were laid by fast mine layers—destroyers and small cruisers fitted for the purpose. A mine laying destroyer carries about 60 mines and a light cruiser may be able to transport between 200 and 300. It is possible that mine laying submarines may have done a share of the work, but 30 to 40 mines is all that even the largest submarine mine layer can carry.

Must Return to Base

After any of these craft has laid its cargo of mines, it will have to return to a British base for another load—a matter of about 500 miles. Consequently the same layer can operate only every third day. This requirement makes for slow procedure in laying a large number of mines.

The British pronouncement, to comply with the letter of International Law, defined the whereabouts of a 20-mile-wide channel that is unmined from the Baltic to the North Sea. However, night mine laying with all navigational light extinguished, is not likely to be the most accurate sort of work, and what with mines that have broken adrift or have dragged their anchors, ships must depend upon their paravanes for safety.

German men-of-war have paravanes too, and they are not likely to incur a great deal of damage from moored mines. It is the unprotected transport and cargo carrier that will suffer severely.

Moored mines can be swept up unless the fields are constantly maintained under guard, and British fields that are deep in the Skagerrak and in the Kattegat, cannot be given this protection, because the danger from airplane attack is too great.

During the World War, the British constantly mined the entrance to the Elbe, but the fields were just as regularly removed by German mine sweepers, because no guard could be maintained to drive them away.

Some Reservations Advised

The latest announcement from the British Admiralty concerning British mine laying activities, is to the effect that a mine field has been laid in the Baltic along the German coast as far east as Memel. This statement must be accepted with great reservation.

The "Sound," as the entrance into the Baltic from the Kattegat is termed, is a narrow strait through which 23 feet is the greatest draft that can be taken. This depth of water is not sufficient to permit a submarine to operate submerged. Furthermore, the Sound is not easily navigated, and is practically impassable by night with the navigational lights extinguished.

The other entrances are through the Belts and are very little deeper, and are more tortuous than the Sound. All of these passages are practically only a stone's throw from territory that is dominated by Germany.

It is possible that one or two mine layers may have managed to penetrate the Baltic and dumped a few mines, but the claim that an effective field of mines 400 miles long has been laid, would be preposterous. For an effective mine field requires mines at intervals of about 220 yards.

Nor can the statement that the British have succeeded in mining the closely guarded Belts be accepted at its face value.

None of the far away fields of mines claimed to have been laid in the Baltic, can be guarded, and can, at best, if they actually were laid, be regarded as anything more than an annoying gesture.

Japan Authorizes New Soviet Talks

MOSCOW (AP)—Japanese Ambassador Shigenori Togo has been authorized to confer with A. I. Mikoyan, Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar, on the possibility of resuming Russian-Japanese trade talks interrupted earlier this month.

Shikao Matsushima, who headed a Japanese delegation of five which spent three months here negotiating with Soviet officials, has gone to take up his new post as Minister to Sweden at Stockholm.

The other members of the Tokyo delegation already have left or are departing.

French Hail Gains in North But See Long Way to Go

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 16—Landing of British troops at Narvik and other places on the Norwegian coast is generally hailed in military circles here as a brilliant victory of Allied sea power over German air strength and geographical proximity.

Placing an expeditionary force in Norway less than a week after German invasion exceeded the expectations of many observers and provides a refreshing contrast to some occasions when Germany gained the advantage, thanks to superior striking speed.

Yesterday's message of President Lebrun to King Haakon of Norway promising "most complete and efficacious French aid" suggests the likelihood that the French will soon appear in the Scandinavian theater. The Allies are now closer than the Germans to the iron mines in Northern Sweden which were such an important cause of the extension of war to the north.

It is consequently believed here that the German ore supply has been crippled, whatever course events may take. The sea route along the Norwegian coast is cut while the mine fields laid in the Baltic Sea will to some extent hamper transportation of iron via the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic.

Nazis Hesitate on Sweden

Finally if Germany should endeavor to reinforce its scattered detachments in Southern Norway by violating Swedish neutrality the Allies could undertake a quick push across northern Sweden for the purpose of occupying it, or, if necessary, destroying the iron mines. This may well be an important factor delaying German decision as to landing in Sweden.

While such achievements as cutting the iron route, sinking a considerable part of the German navy, greatly hampering, if not cutting, German sea communications to Scandinavia, and obtaining a precious foothold in Norway are considered solid grounds of satisfaction there is no disposition here to believe that the war for Scandinavia is already won.

French military circles recognize that it may well prove a long and hard task to dislodge German forces estimated at between 30,000 to 40,000 men which the French estimate have established themselves in the most populous part of Norway, with the best lines rail communication, and are supported by powerful aviation.

Interest Centers on Italy

Absorption with military and naval activity in Scandinavia has not diverted French attention from Italy, where the extremely anti-Allied tone of the Fascist press, expressed both in editorials and news reports since the beginning of German operations, excites curiosity and concern.

French censorship is always nervous regarding comments on the Italian situation, but today the outspoken Nationalist Deputy, Henri de Kerillis, devotes his leading article to Italian preparations.

There are a number of censorship deletions in the article, but M. de Kerillis writes: "News from Italy isn't good. Sailors and soldiers are mobilized and there is an attempt to mobilize minds. It is probable that Italy conceives of a vast operation on the style of Hitler, that is, a war directed toward the east rather than toward the west."

While Italian bad humor isn't passing unnoticed here, England and France possess important trump cards to counter any sudden Italian move. The Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean is superior to the Italian, and the Suez route could easily be cut. Italian Libya is encircled between Tunis and Egypt. Perhaps the most explosive possibilities lie in the Balkans, where a reported Rumanian decision to forbid the export of wheat and other raw materials may cause a serious crisis in relations with Germany, and where Italy is so deeply concerned that it might find difficulty in remaining aloof in any conflict which might arise.

Norwegian Minister Talks With President

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Wilhelm M. de Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister, conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House April 13.

As he emerged, the Minister declined to disclose what matters he had taken up, but said he wanted to emphasize to reporters that the only legally constituted government in Norway was that of Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold, his cabinet, the King and the Storting (Parliament).

The Minister said that this government setup had the unanimous support of the people and had been given a unanimous vote of confidence by the 150 members of the Storting even since the invasion of Norway by Germany.

Young Made Chairman Of Youth Commission

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Owen D. Young, former Chairman of the Board of General Electric Company, was elected Chairman of the National Youth Commission yesterday.

The Commission, made up of representatives of business, labor, education and the Church, is concerned with such problems of youth as employment, health and education.

Henry I. Harriman, former Chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association, was named Vice-Chairman.

Jobless Richmonders 'Crash' Movie Gate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Filming of "Tree of Liberty" at Williamsburg has provided 380 unemployed Richmonders with $5-a-day jobs as extras, Maj. Tazewell S. Wharton, Employment Bureau head here, said.

Major Wharton said he was asked to fill such orders as "140 Continental militiamen," "30 Colonial citizens" and "190 men for the British Army."

The Bureau chief said, however, that no more men were needed for the extra roles. More than 500 unemployed were turned away from the local office yesterday when they applied for jobs in the Williamsburg production.

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Drive to Save Beaches Launched in California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Foundations have been laid for a unified campaign to conserve and to acquire for public use more of the ocean beaches which are a major recreational asset of Southern California.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, citizens who appreciate the value of these areas, attractive to swimmers and sunbathers throughout most of the year, united in exploring the possibilities of effective action to save the beaches from erosion and pollution, and to purchase desirable sites from private owners.

Of the 71 miles of sea beaches in the Los Angeles area, only 15 miles are publicly owned, according to George Hjelte, Superintendent of the Los Angeles City Department of Playgrounds and Recreation. In hot weather, about 20 per cent of the population avails itself regularly of these seaside playgrounds.

Opportunity Still Exists

There is still an opportunity, Mr. Hjelte feels, before more extensive development of privately owned beach properties takes place, for cities and counties to purchase additions to their public domain at the water's edge.

On an average day—not a very hot one—in summer, about 320,000 persons visit the beaches, and there are often 87,000 persons on the sands at one time. In extremely hot weather, on holidays or over week ends, attendance at the beaches approximates half a million.

To provide anything like satisfactory accommodation for these recreation seekers, and to keep ahead of the growing demand, it would be necessary to acquire about 20 acres of beach each year, at a probable cost of $300,000, according to William J. Fox, Chief Engineer of the Regional Planning Commission.

Methods Investigated

Various methods of purchase are being investigated. There is a general belief that accessible beach porperties are no less important as public recreational areas than the national parks, but the Federal Government never has made a practice of acquiring beaches as part of the National Park system, although beaches usually are more accessible than most national parks, and provide probably the least expensive kind of recreation. The cost per person served on public beaches is estimated at about ½ of one cent for each individual.

Demands were made at the public meeting called to discuss this problem that a portion of funds accruing to the State of California from exploitation of State-owned tidewater oil lands should be appropriated to purchase beaches as public recreation grounds. This, it was claimed, would give the people a definite return in the form of a public service for a natural resource which is publicly owned.

Rains Cause Erosion

Heavy rains during the past winter have raised problems of erosion on several Southern California beaches. Flood control measures now being carried out on coastal streams and rivers, by stopping the flow of sediment and debris to the ocean side, may complicate the problem. Beaches are built largely from material carried down by streams.

A. H. Johnson, Assistant City Engineer of Los Angeles, who has made a long and extensive study of beach erosion problems in this area, indicated that certain areas have been built up with sand, and others depleted, by recent storms and by the building of piers and breakwaters.

Before Los Angeles County or any other county can spend the taxpayers' money to purchase beaches for recreational purposes, enabling laws must be adopted by the State Legislature, according to J. H. O'Connor, County Counsel.

Further meetings are being held in Long Beach and vicinity to stimulate interest in the "save the beaches" program. The Shoreline Planning Association is promoting the enterprise.

More Swedish Gold Arrives In America for Safe Keeping

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Sweden, which has been shipping most of its gold reserve to America for safety since the European war began, sent $12,389,020 more last week.

The Commerce Department said today the shipment brought the little nation's gold shipments in recent months to nearly $150,000,000.

Norway, which had also shipped some gold before the German invasion, was not among last week's shippers.

Absence of usual large British shipments reduced total gold imports in the week ended April 10 to $35,022,762, or less than half the preceding week's total. Besides Sweden, principal shipments were $4,328,317 from the United Kingdom, $3,592,963 from Canada, $1,776,028 from Mexico, $4,710,078 from Japan, and $4,505,826 from South Africa.

Indicating that the Swedish and part of the British gold was deposited under earmark in the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the department reported that the total of all foreign gold deposited in this country rose during the week by $16,142,218 to a total of approximately $1,300,000,000.

Silver imports increased slightly during the week to $1,238,556, including $638,862 from Mexico, $338,696 from Japan, and $55,639 from Canada. Exports were $5,554 of gold and $51,245 of silver.

U. S. War Trade Up

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—America's war-stimulated foreign trade sent export figures climbing again in March to $344,000,000—30 per cent above a year ago.

The March total was about $6,000,000 over February figures, but still about $14,000,000 under the December-January level.

Geographically, the principal gains were made in Canada, France, Japan, Russia, Argentina, Finland and the Philippine Islands. England, which has been expanding purchases here rapidly, bought slightly less last month.

Norway and Denmark, cut off at least temporarily from American markets by the war's recent spread, had divergent trends. Denmark reduced purchases from $2,891,000 in February to $1,205,000 in March, while Norway increased purchases from $4,724,000 to $5,377,000.

Virginia Institute Receives Engravings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Valuable engravings, of Gen. Robert E. Lee and of President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States, by William Sartain, famous Philadelphia artist, have been presented to Virginia Military Institute at Lexington by the class of 1940.

The rare copies of originals were given the class previously by the Philadelphia Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Miss Martha Ann Merchant, of Norfolk, Va., presented the engravings on behalf of the U. D. C., and her brother, Cadet Lieutenant Robert Merchant, President of the class, presented them to Maj. Gen. Charles E. Kilnourne, Superintendent of V. M. I.

The engravings were presented in memory of four Confederate soldiers.

Prior to the ceremonies the engravings were covered with a blue and white silk cloth, one of an original set of 10 representing Jefferson Davis surrounded by eight of his eminent generals, presented to the Institute by Godfrey Henkel, of Staunton, Va.

Child Labor Bills Indorsed in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Child labor legislation, defining restrictive conditions under which New Jersey children may work, has been indorsed by the State Board of Education. The bills, sponsored by Assemblyman Samuel Ferster (R) of Essex, and approved by the Assembly last week almost without dissent, are awaiting a Senate vote.

Children engaged in so-called "street trades" must be 14 or over, with exception of boys 12 and over delivering newspapers and magazines on residential routes. The maximum school attendance age is advanced from 14 to 16. Provisions are made for permits from parents and issuance of working certificates.

Historic Manor In Georgia Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOCCOA, Ga.—Jarrett Manor, one of the four oldest houses in Georgia, according to Federal records, has been appropriately marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

With ceremonies, presided over by Mrs. W. H. Hightower, the outgoing State Regent, David Jarrett Chandler, youthful descendant of the pioneer Jarrett family, unveiled the marker, a bronze plaque set in a concrete support.

The marker is specifically dedicated to Mrs. Mary Jarrett White, organizing regent of the D. A. R. and a member of the family.

Located six miles from here, and close to the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia, this marker calls attention to another of the early Revolutionary period landmarks which form a chain in the North Georgia region.

Traveling?

Then you'll surely want to turn to the advertising of hotels, resorts, and travel in The Christian Science Monitor.

Railroad Rates to Fair Cut on Sliding Scale

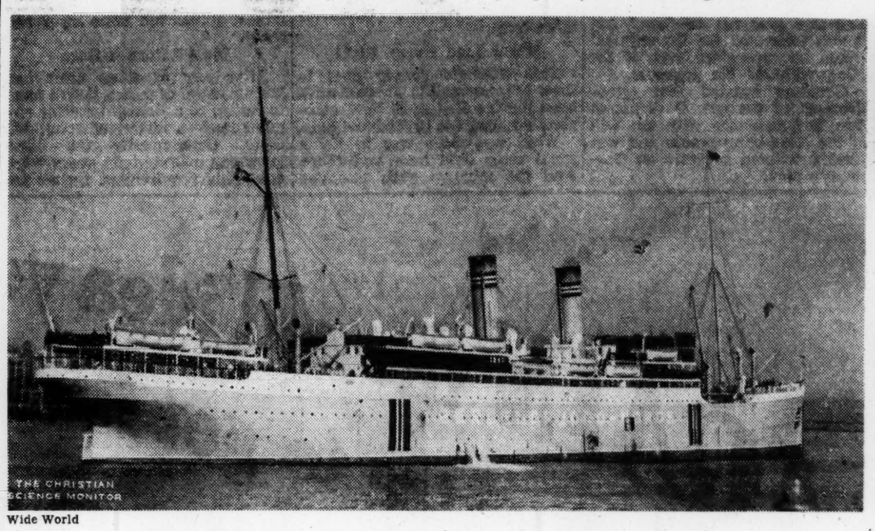
NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—The Trunk Line Association, which includes all rail lines east of Chicago and north of the Potomac River, has announced a schedule of special low rates for round-trip travel to the New York World's Fair which opens May 11.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Some New Arrivals in America Who Sailed From Norway Just Two Days Before the Invasion

Members of the crew of the S. S. Bergensfjord (left) eagerly read New York newspaper accounts of fighting in Norway as they arrive at Brooklyn. The ship sailed April 7. Right, Ruth Niemela and her brother, Paul, arrived on the Bergensfjord and were met by Representative Bernard J. Gehrmann of Wisconsin. Their father, a WPA worker in Ashland, Wis., took them to Finland last year, and they have been living there with an uncle while the father accumulated funds to bring them here.



Wide World

Liner Bergensfjord Escapes Nazis by Narrow Margin

News of the extension of war to Denmark and Norway was received on shipboard while at sea by the vessel which is shown as she arrived in New York Harbor. Details were lacking from the radio reports, and all on board were eager to get later and more complete accounts of the happenings in the land which they left only two days before the invasion from Germany began.

Wide World

Romance Is Victor

Miss Ruth Engelson of Bergen, Norway, is met by Carl C. Ellis of Newtonville, Mass. They are to be married.

President Urged By Methodists To Call Taylor Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., April 16—The recall of Myron C. Taylor as special ambassador to the Vatican was asked of President Roosevelt in a resolution adopted by the Newark Conference of the Methodist Church, a copy of which was being forwarded to the White House today.

The separation of church and state always has been a fundamental maxim of American government, together with the maintenance of "non-political religion," and experience has proven these policies to be wise, a resolution voted by the Conference declared. The resolution concludes with:

"Whereas, the President of the United States has recently appointed Myron C. Taylor with rank of ambassador to the Vatican in violation of our time-honored principle of separation of church and state, and this appointment is an indirect recognition of the assumptions of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to temporal power and in violation of the principle that government should treat with all religious organizations on a principle of parity:

"Be it resolved that the Methodist Church is opposed to this relationship of our Government with the Papal court and that it requests the President of the United States to revoke this appointment of a special ambassador to the Pope."

Another resolution, adopted by this eighty-third Conference, urged United States Senators to approve the anti-lynching bill while a third demanded an apology to Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of New York, who presided, from the directors of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce for circularizing material under its letterhead referring to the Bishop as a Communist.

New York Dairy Rate For March Given

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16 (AP)—The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association announced yesterday its members would receive a basic net pool return of $1.93 a hundred pounds (47 quarts) for milk delivered in March. The figure includes an average city and location differential of five cents.

The March return is the highest for that month since 1931 and 64 cents above the same month last year, but 18 cents below the February, 1940, figure, the Association said. The decrease over last month was attributed to increased production.

Single Grade Hearing

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Dr. John L. Rice, City Commissioner of Health, announced yesterday that a public hearing would be held April 22 at 10 a. m., in the City Building on the proposal of the Health Department to establish a single grade of milk instead of the present grades A and B.

American Children Asked To Aid Young Exiles of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—American school children will stretch their hands across the seas during the week of April 21 to the youth of all races who have left school desks to flee bombing raids, and in their outstretched hands will be pennies for clothing, food and shelter.

The nation-wide "penny drive," called the Children's Crusade for Children, is financed by publishers' profits deriving from sales of the book "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler and issued by Reynald and Hitchcock, publishers, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Chairman of the drive, announces at fund headquarters.

Contributions will be divided among relief agencies of all creeds and non-sectarian bodies operating in distressed areas, by a committee including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Allen White, and the Rev. John A. Ryan. Giving will be voluntary, at the rate of a penny for each year of the donor's age, Mrs. Fisher said.

Cabled reports from relief organizations indicate that 40 per cent of the war sufferers in distressed areas are children, a survey by the Children's Crusade disclosed. Mass removals of racial groups, evacuations and the spread of the war area in Europe are intensifying the plight of children, who flee from one war to face another, or wander from city to city in search of a haven, the survey report says.

"It is difficult to say," the report notes, "which children are the neediest—could desperate need be classified—the Scandinavian children, the child refugees from the spreading terror in the war zones, the exiles forced into the already congested slum areas of Poland, or the Chinese waifs orphaned by the long years of continuing war. Sweden has now become the refugee center for many thousands of Finnish children evacuated there during and since the Russian invasion, as well as for exiled children from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia. New groups arrive daily from Norway. Their need is an emergency.

"The significance of penny giving by American children to the child refugees of the world has mounted. By giving, American children can gain, through their small individual sacrifice of a few pennies each, some experience in good-will and a better appreciation of their own country and its privileges."

More than 10,000 Polish children are being cared for in camps in border countries by the Save the Children International Union, according to Dr. Frank Kingdon, Chairman of the American Division, with offices here. Reports from Finland estimate 275,000 children less than 15 years of age and 225,000 below seven years of age to be among the refugees in dire need of clothing, blankets, mattresses, and sheets, as well as financial aid.

The Foster Parents' Plan for children has opened its "children's colonies" to young refugees from all countries, Mrs. Edna Blue, Executive Chairman, announces at New York headquarters. Funds amounting to $1,040 to establish the organization's tenth colony in Southern France are en route to headquarters at Biarritz. French children from the evacuated Maginot Sector, young Polish victims of the Nazi invasion, German child refugees from persecution and Spanish child refugees will meet and live together in the camps, which are maintained mainly by American and British funds, Mrs. Blue said.

Farley Re-elected As N. Y. Chairman

NEW YORK (AP)—James A. Farley, Presidential aspirant, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Postmaster General, has been re-elected Chairman of the New York State Committee for a sixth term.

The Committee adopted a resolution prasing Mr. Farley for having "superbly displayed leadership in Party councils," and for "his knowledge of national affairs, resulting from keen insight and personal observation during extensive traveling in the performance of his duties."

Other incumbent officers of the State Committee were re-elected with Mr. Farley and a slate of 16 delegates-at-large and 16 alternates to the Democratic National Convention was harmoniously selected.

The slate is headed by Mr. Farley and Gov. Herbert Lehman. Among delegates was former Judge John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt at the last two conventions.

Prince Edward Bill Would License Beer

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 16 (AP)—Legislation providing for sale of beer under government control in Prince Edward Island, now Canada's only dry province, was introduced today in the Legislature.

John Mustard, Liberal, introduced the measure as an amendment to the Island's Prohibition Act. The bill makes provision for its own repeal in the event a plebiscite to be held before the next provincial election shows a majority of voters against the sale of beer.

Under the existing legislation, no alcoholic beverage of any kind may be sold in this Province except under a prescription from official vendors.

Appeal Planned On Decision In The Russell Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16 — The Board of Higher Education had rejoined today efforts to seat Bertrand Russell, British philosopher and mathematician whose views on morality and family life have been the subject of intense controversy, in the chair of Professor of Philosophy at City College. The Board voted 11 to 6 to appeal the recent Supreme Court decision revoking the Russell appointment at a four-hour meeting last night.

The action was taken against the advice of the City Corporation Counsel, William C. Chanler, who in a letter dated April 12 declared it would be an "unfortunate case" on which to base a legal test of the issues involved and advised that the "ultimate vindication" of the Board's position would best be pursued by not appealing.

The Board named a special committee headed by Ordway Tead, Board Chairman, to prosecute the appeal. What special counsel might be chosen to prosecute, if the Corporation Counsel should be superseded, was not indicated. However, Professor Russell has selected as his own attorney Osmond K. Fraenkel, counsel for the Civil Liberties Union, and the Union and a committee headed by Prof. John Randall of Columbia University, have declared their willingness to come to Professor Russell's defense.

Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan handed down the decision voiding the Russell appointment in a taxpayer's suit begun by Mrs. Jean Kay, of Brooklyn. Mayor La Guardia has since abolished the City College post which the British professor would take, by cutting it out of the budget.

Wallace Seeks Farm Bill Changes

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace asked Congress April 15 to make 21 "minor modifications" in the farm program, partly to meet complaints that the AAA act was too restrictive.

The Agriculture Department chief at the same time reaffirmed his belief in the crop control program and said that its first full year of operation convinced him that it would "enable farmers gradually to solve their most pressing problems of agricultural conservation and adjustment."

Secretary Wallace, who is expected to try to make political campaign issues of his "farm certificate" plan and the Jones bill to ease farm loan burdens, suggested the AAA changes in a letter to Speaker William B. Bankhead of the House.

Some of the modifications are technical but one of the changes Secretary Wallace suggested would raise from 100 to 200 bushels the wheat production of individual farms which would not be subject to marketing quota limitations.

'Jo' Leads Youthful Artists In Settlement Show Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Jo, a boy from a settlement house here was found recently in a book store deeply engrossed in an art volume. A commercial artist, noticing the boy thumbing the pictures, struck up a conversation and gave him several back copies of an art magazine to take home.

Several weeks later the same commercial artist casually walked into an art exhibit in downtown Chicago where the favorite and best products of boys and girls from settlement houses are now being exhibited under the supervision of the Illinois Art Project of the Work Projects Administration.

There he saw a collection of "abstractions" and Chicago subjects done by his little friend Jo.

One was a street scene, evidently the environs of the grocery store run by Jo's father. Jo had printed the family name over the door and sketched in the food wagon, which pulls up regularly to unload provisions. The commercial artist was astonished at Jo's ability and bought one of the pictures.

What 30,000 Youngsters Do

That started things rolling for Jo. His sales now lead the list of exhibitors. In fact, he is "all sold out." The object of the exhibit is not to sell paintings at all but to give Chicagoans some idea of what 30,000 boys and girls in the art classes in settlement houses can do, according to Miss Emma Schoembs, Supervisor of the teaching program for the Illinois Art Project. However, those in charge are glad to put the public in touch with any of the young artists, she said.

The gallery of pictures exhibited through April amounts to a collection of a spontaneous expression in color and line of what youngsters living around settlement houses think, see, and hear. They are taught by artists, not teachers, it was explained, and they are allowed to express fairly freely whatever they wish.

Occasionally the youngsters attach notes to their pictures giving their reasons and some explanatory information.

"Artists" Describe Work

One youngster wrote in wabbly pencil script beside his picture, "I drawed this picture out of my mind. I touht it wood be nice if I drawed a picture about a girls dress shop. So I drawed it. Wall, I made two girls and two dresses and that is all I now." His crayon sketch showed the girls in their ruffled gowns sitting beside mirrors in a plaid-papered show room.

One boy attempted to describe for the world in crayon how Abraham Lincoln looked when he was making his Gettysburg speech. Another child from Hull House had dashed off a Mexican neighbor dressed in the broad-brimmed hat and scarlet coat he wears to the neighborhood fiestas. Other sketches depicted busy city streets with skyscrapers towering over congested traffic. Some showed animals, portraits, and home scenes.

These art classes under the supervision of WPA artists are now operating in almost 30 settlement houses in Chicago, Miss Schoembs said. As many as 400 children crowded into the classes in one center in one month's time. They make murals, charcoal portraits, handicraft, animals for the coming circus, and ceramic figures.

In one center the youngsters transformed a whole room into a jungle with their drawings of trees reaching to the ceiling and animals peering around corners—animals which they first saw on their trip to the museum and later sketched for the new art room.

Dewey on Band Wagon Trek Draws Indianapolis Throng

Continued from Page 1

rank-and-file confidence of the Republican Party.

He has convinced them that he is as popular, as appealing, as vote-getting a Republican political figure as has visited this politically-minded State in many years.

Crowd Fills Great Hall

The crowd which last night filled to overflowing the massive gymnasium at Butler University where Mr. Dewey flayed the New Deal for a depression which it had not relieved and for unemployment it had not reduced, gave the Republican leaders something to think about, for these leaders are disposed thus far to praise the District Attorney publicly but to oppose him in private.

Indianapolis newspaper correspondents could recall few political rallies ever held in this City which equalled in attendance the meeting which Mr. Dewey addressed last night. Fully 20,000 victory-conscious Republicans filled to overflowing the fieldhouse Auditorium on the Butler campus.

The fact that the New York prosecutor six months before the elections, speaking as preconvention aspirant among other aspirants, could command a crowd which required overflow seating in a hall which neither Alf M. Landon in 1936 or President Hoover in 1932 could altogether fill, is claimed by Dewey supporters as clear evidence that their candidate is the people's choice, whatever the politicians may think.

But when Mr. Dewey left Indianapolis this afternoon for Oklahoma City, he was without definite commitments as to how many, if any, of the State's 28 delegates he might reasonably expect to back his candidacy at the convention.

Taft Backers Active

Supporters of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio have been active here for a number of months and while the Indiana delegations will be uninstructed, there is much Taft strength at the present time and it is believed that only a "band wagon" movement for Mr. Dewey will cause the Indiana group to jump aboard.

Mr. Dewey's present swing to the Coast and back is being undertaken to convert a Dewey boom into a Dewey band wagon. It is accurate to say that he has made a sturdy beginning.

His speech last night was a hard-hitting attack on the Administration for its "unsound economic policies," which, Mr. Dewey declared, kept private enterprise from re-employing millions of workers and penalized little business while purporting to regulate big business. Mr. Dewey didn't even use any words complimenting the New Deal for its good intentions, but said:

"There is an emergency in this country. The emergency is the necessity for restoring employment and the system of private enterprise by getting rid of the New Deal—and quickly."

Makes Vigorous Attack

"There were ten and a half million men unemployed in 1935. Today there are still ten and a half million men unemployed. There has been only a steadily increasing national debt and a decline in our productive plant and equipment. Our national economy has actually gone backward under the New Deal."

Mr. Dewey pointed out that in 1931, a bad depression year, 36 per cent of big corporations and small businesses showed a net profit, but that in 1936, a relatively good year, 66 per cent of the big corporations showed a profit while the profit-producing percentage of the little companies remained exactly the same, 36 per cent.

'That," Mr. Dewey declared, "is the triumphant result of the New Deal's war on big business in defense of little business."

On the positive side Mr. Dewey urged the following as immediate steps to bring business enterprise to life:

1.—Demand a national administration which will not look upon all business as its natural enemy.

2.—Stop bureaucratic interference with the management of honest business.

Plea for "Fair Play"

3. Put experience, competence, and fair play in the Securities Exchange Commission and other regulatory bodies of the United States Government.

4. Redesign the tax structure so that it will no longer drive money into the bomb-proof shelters of tax-exempt bonds.

5. Improve the credit facilities for small business.

6. Put an end to Government policies of defeatism, of ill-conceived experiments, of frantic improvising in domestic and foreign affairs.

7. Learn the difference between stopping abuses and grabbing power.

"These moves," Mr. Dewey concluded, "will bring us again to the normal course of progress. They will start again to point the American ship straight ahead and away from those dangerous rocks on the left and away from those rocks on the right."

Healy Tells of Buying Weapons for Revolt

NEW YORK (AP)—Denis A. Healy, Chief Government witness at the trial of 16 men charged with plotting to overthrow the United States Government, testified April 15 he bought arms for the defendants and received ammunition from Government stores.

It was Mr. Healy's fifth day on the stand and his fourth under cross-examination.

When the day's session opened, Assistant United States Attorney C. Vincent Quinn moved successfully for dismissal of charges against Claus Gunther Ernecke, German-born defendant who hanged himself last week.

Federal Judge Marcus B. Campbell ruled that evidence involving Mr. Ernecke in the alleged conspiracy was admissible against the surviving defendants.

Mr. Healy, a railroad engineer who has testified he kept the Federal Bureau of Investigation informed as the alleged seditious plot developed, said he bought shells at a sporting goods store with FBI money on FBI instructions.

Action on Atlanta Smoke Bill Held Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—After nearly fifteen years of effort, some pointed and some desultory, an ordinance to reduce smoke and other atmospheric pollution finally reached City Council April 11, but council's recommendation on it was deferred until June 10.

It is felt by many of the most expert students of Atlanta's economic condition that the future growth and improvement of the city is as much bound up in this issue as any factor affecting its whole welfare.

Admittedly, coal dealers of the city have more of a stake in the situation, in a business way, than any other business group, and they have asked for sufficient time to study the proposed ordinance before it becomes effective.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Youth Clubs and Night Classes Grow Behind Home Front

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Youth Organizations Pulling Together in Joint Effort

Need of Britain's Young People Serving Behind the Lines Is Recreation. More Clubs Being Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Once every fortnight a unique committee sits around a table in London to discuss the affairs of young people.

It is a committee composed of the representatives of each of the big organizations which care for the welfare of girls under twenty-one years of age, and its unique character lies in the fact that never before in their history have these organizations — representing a membership of over 800,000 girls in more than 32,000 centers—formed a common front for action.

Unusual circumstances, however, produce unusual methods. The demand of young people for a greater measure of assistance under wartime conditions has become so insistent that it cannot longer be ignored. The strength of all societies, therefore, has been pooled, and what is known as the Girls' Group of the Standing Conference of Juvenile Organizations has shouldered the task of discovering needs, evolving means of meeting them, and deciding which of the member societies is best fitted for carrying them out.

Speaking recently of the work of the Group, Mrs. Walter Elliot, wife of the Minister of Health, explained that immediate plans are designed to meet the needs of those young people who are not concerned in any direct way with war service.

To Avoid Monotony

Young women who have enlisted for work with the Navy, Army, or Air Force, she said, are taken care of in various ways. But the great mass of young people who serve their country "behind the lines," as it were—and minus, of course, the glamor of national uniform—are less thought about. Their lives are often lived monotonously in homes where a struggle goes on to make ends meet. Recreation is hampered by dark streets. Anything outside the routine of bed, work, blackout, bed, is of rare occurrence.

Especially, said Mrs. Elliot, is help needed for the young people of the Northern and Midland areas where factories engaged in war production demand long hours, and where there are few places of recreation for girls—or for boys either, for that matter.

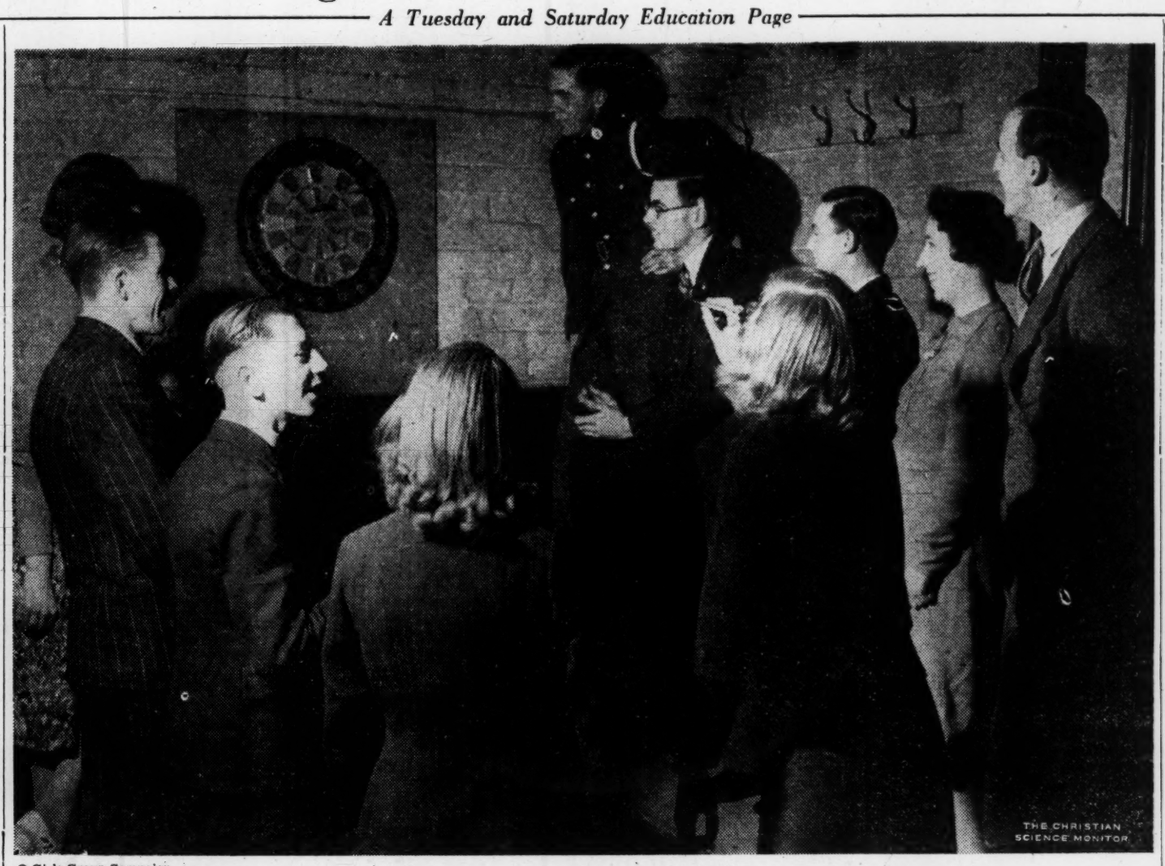
In one Midland town where a club opens at eight o'clock every Sunday night, a queue begins to form at 6:30. Punctually at eight, doors are locked—lack of space makes this necessary. The tail end of the queue moves sadly away. The same story might be told of Sunday evenings elsewhere over the country.

New Girl Guide Groups

Since the outbreak of war, over 470 new Girl Guide companies have been formed. In London alone, the Union of Girls' Clubs has started, on an average, one new club in every ten days, and in towns all over the country girls have clamored for membership in organizations which have had neither the room nor the finances to expand.

Mrs. Elliot says that such a demand must meet with adequate response. At times, it may seem that the task is stupendous, but those concerned in it are aware that an opportunity for service has presented itself which must not be missed.

"Money or no money," says Mrs. Elliot, "the work is going forward. It cannot be otherwise. The girls themselves are ready to do their part."



© Girls Group Campaign

Playing darts at one of the newer social centers for girls and boys in South Hammersmith, London.

You Can Do the Same

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A high school teacher in Illinois has been taking correspondence work from the University of Chicago practically constantly for thirty years and because she loves to study she intends to continue as long as she lives.

The University of Iowa has registered hundreds of housewives in a wide variety of correspondence courses. Some of them never completed college; others find the lessons by mail keep them mentally alert and help them to be more successful wives and mothers.

A young man who wanted to be an engineer had to go to work as soon as he was through high school. But he began taking correspondence work at the University of Minnesota and was able to enter another college as a sophomore.

People in all sorts of institutions, isolated people, handicapped people, young folks who can't afford residence college education by the thousands are taking advantage of the work offered by more than a hundred and fifty colleges, universities, and normal schools of the highest educational standing all over the United States.

* * *

Correspondence work, under the right conditions, has been found to be of equal value with resident work in many respects and of superior value in some.

It is true that you do not see the professor face to face, but it is also true that when he sits down to correct and return your paper you alone have his attention and not a large class of students. The post office student doesn't have the inspiration of the class fellowship, but he has the sterner advantage of real self-discipline.

A study made at the University of Chicago shows that correspondence students who later enter the University for residence work have grades above the general average and never fail in a course. They also, on the average, achieve higher degrees and give other evidence of having received the full educational value of their work.

* * *

You can get practically anything you want, too, by correspondence. There are courses in Deisel engine and in violin and piano playing. You can be taught English, Latin, Greek—or Esperanto. There are courses in electrical engineering, refrigeration, plumbing, bee keeping, traffic management, radio script writing, radio engineering, sewing, dairy farming, aeronautics and navigation, Browning and breeds of livestock, repair shop and service station management and retail store management, Gregorian music and Sanskrit.

Special attention has been given in recent years to vocational studies and new courses are being prepared constantly. Full information can be obtained from the National University Extension Association, Bloomington, Indiana. They have lists of hundreds of different courses and of the schools that teach them. This type of co-operation enables schools to specialize without too much duplication to secure a much greater variety of subjects.

Seventy-five per cent or more of those who enroll in correspondence courses complete the work for which they enroll, according to studies at the University of Chicago and Nebraska University. This is a very high average which seems to be constantly growing higher. So there is every chance in the world that what other people have done you can do.

* * *

You can start your college course. The University of Wisconsin made a study of high school graduates one year after and found that one half of them were at home doing nothing. Plenty of people from the time they graduate could use college courses in this way. Nearly all of the accepted schools will allow one full year's credit for work taken in correspondence and some allow as much as three fourths of the work to be taken in that way.

You can use the work to prepare for a new job or improve your ability for advancement in the one you have. There are very few vocations indeed which are not provided for by one of the many institutions offering correspondence work.

You can take the work for the pleasure of keeping mentally alive. You may make a hobby of study or use the study to advance your skill in another hobby.

Anyone who wants to can make use of spare time in effective correspondence work, preparing himself for advancement or adding to his enjoyment of life. If you want to badly enough you can crowd your schedule and make time which can be put to such use.

Of course you can get somewhere by yourself, reading and carrying out any program of study. But the schools, colleges and universities of America offer you the cheerful and capable co-operation of their best minds in enlarging your horizon and your usefulness. **Edwin T. Randall**

This is the last of a series of Tuesday articles published to encourage you to realize that "You Can Do the Same."

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost Institution for dramatic training.
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

SCHOOLS—British Isles

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park lands and playing fields
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff — Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster — Tel. Longcross 326

Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As we wrote the above notation "Meets Every Tuesday" we thought you might appreciate being told that if it had not been for the girls who slipped into two of the empty chairs at the speaker's table just as we were about to bang the gavel, you would not have been able to say that. You are writing one another in splendid shape; we forward letters for you daily, and enjoy your little notes of appreciation, so we know you want this column to go on. But we can run the column (or hold a "meeting") only when you send us good stuff for it.—Chairman.

* * *

Joyous Unselfishness

Michigan

Dear Chairman:

I enjoy these letters so much. I feel as if each were a new friend helping us to appreciate each other and reach that goal of understanding that makes for world peace.

My favorite subject is The Christian Science Monitor. I love it. I belong to a Monitor discussion club, and we have grand discussions about the articles we have read in the Monitor. We always start around the group with excerpts from the Daily Features Page and then proceed with our discussion. Right now we are taking each page at a time and each one brings something he has read from that particular page, thus helping us to become more familiar with our Monitor. We meet twice a month at each other's homes and in between meetings we have social good times such as picnics, swims, toboggan parties, bowling and roller skating parties and hikes, whatever is in keeping with the season of the year.

This club has done much in helping those who are members or those who come as guests to break through their shells of shyness or reserve and to blossom forth with that joyous unselfishness as expressed in the Monitor.

(Miss) R. C.

* * *

Next Best Thing

New Jersey

Dear Round Tablers:

A tour of the New York World's Fair seems to me the next best thing to seeing the world. It is a wonderful cross-section of the globe. And after these many months, what do I remember most of it? Not so much the buildings, but the people: petite East Indian women draped in saris, Scots in cheerful plaid kilts carrying bagpipes, the soft-voiced, dark-skinned, pleasant Siamese behind a jewelry counter of his small but exquisite display, the French girl in native costume who chattered a bit of French to visitors, the white-robed dark-bearded natives of Iraq in their oasis restaurant. The biggest thrill was a glimpse of the King and Queen passing in review. They were escorted by the clean-cut troop of young American Indian riders from the Haskell Institute in Kansas. Later I watched the latter give a trick riding exhibition on their spirited horses.

Next, after the people of the various countries, I remember their music. The haunting Peruvian Indian melodies that took my mind back centuries, the tango that made my feet glide over the floors of the Argentine pavilion.

And the next best thing to meeting the strangers in the lands beyond our own is sharing our thoughts and experiences with them in the Round Table. We shall all be richer for them.

(Miss) H. G. B.

* * *

A Round Tabler in a personal letter to the Chairman brings word of a jolly little group of young married people. "Did we tell you that we have a little Monitor group of our own?" he writes. "Four young married couples we are, and we have potluck buffet supper one evening each month, followed by a prepared discussion. Which is better, the food or the talk, it would be hard to say; both have been excellent. Our first subject was the Dies Committee; last time, Federal Union; and now, The World Seen From the Standpoint of Art. One of the fellows is starting a scrapbook project, so we shall all follow suit, no doubt. It is good to have this quiet but happy get-together (we dress for the occasion, too), since we young married couples find most of our unmarried friends a little too harum-scarum for us. And with such a congenial group as ours we really 'go to town' learning things." The Round Table sends greetings to this new group.

Cherrio . . . **Chairman**

Behind Darkened Windows Men And Women Are Learning

London's Blackout Gives Spurt to Adult Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

If evacuation and the blackout have done nothing else, they have at least brought about a boon in certain forms of education.

When London's Polytechnics, Technical Institutes, Schools of Art and Evening Institutions opened for the new term in January, over 100,000 men and women registered their names as students, while further hundreds signified their intention of doing so "almost immediately."

The fact is that mothers and fathers—and grandmothers and grandfathers too—are feeling lonesome. The children are down in the country, the streets are dark, homes are not a bit what they were, and so they are turning their attention to pursuits which, in the ordinary way of things, would never have attracted them at all.

All over London, if one cares to penetrate behind darkened windows and carefully sandbagged doors, men and women are busy learning new ways of making themselves useful to the community—of "doing their bit," they say—while contriving at the same time to forget troubles brought about by the war.

All Ages Take Part

Cooking classes, drama classes, physical exercises, dressmaking, music, languages—German and Russian particularly—woodwork and the like are in full swing. And grandmothers and grandfathers vie with school-leavers in the effort to turn out the best work.

One necessity of war-time is the development of proficiency in all those small household affairs which, in times of peace, are cared for by professionals. This applies especially to the women. With husbands and "best boys" gone to join the colors, home-keeping becomes a really serious affair, and women are learning how to settle accounts with a dripping tap, how to replace a burnt-out fuse, or to repair a leaking saucepan, or put handles on doors, or new sash-cord in windows, or mend a vacuum cleaner.

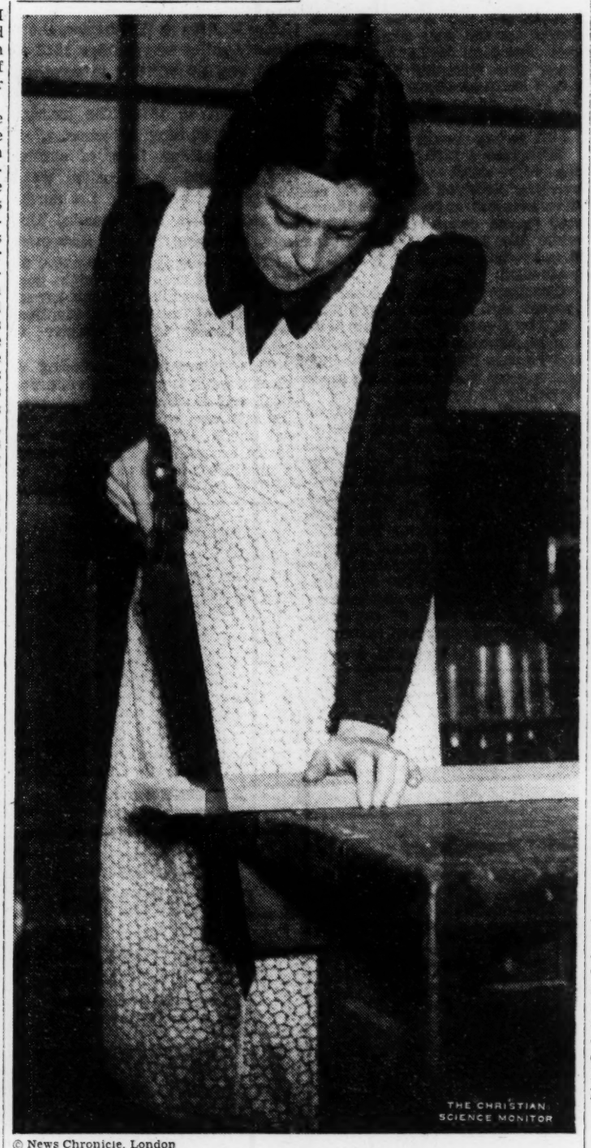
They are learning how to construct, too, and not merely clothes and puddings, but furniture—good solid furniture such as will last them a lifetime.

I attended a joinery class one evening not long ago, down in the East End where streets are narrow and deserted after dark, and difficult to negotiate. Up to that night, the class had been composed of women only, but on this particular occasion, husbands had been admitted and the room was crowded and noisy, because women can wield saws and planes and chisels with tremendous zest when they have a mind to, and they "wanted their men to see."

Results Encouraging

The result of their work was magnificent. Cupboards, bookcases, lamp standards, shoe boxes, tables, chairs were piled around the walls. There was the furnishing of a new home begun by a young couple starting life together under war conditions, and furnishing for an old home where renovations were sorely needed. In the bright lights of the Institute it was hard to realize that a war was going on.

"But that's the best of it," one of the workers assured me, pausing for a moment in the intricate adjustment of a dovetailing process and straightening her back. "It isn't no kind of good waiting for things to happen, nor thinking about the children. I say let's get on with the job, so I'm making a cupboard for my old man when he gets back. He won't be half pleased!"



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This young woman making a bookcase is typical of what is going on behind the darkened windows of sandbagged buildings in parts of London. Girls and women, young people and oldsters are using their evenings for class study and craftwork, and many a homemaker is also learning how to make all the little home repairs she used to be able to have done by workmen now on active service.

Adult Education for Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensland

The Labor Government here is planning to introduce a system of adult education throughout Queensland.

The plan calls for the use of State high schools and technical colleges for adult evening class. Subjects include English, languages, literature, and art of expression, logic and economics, sciences such as chemistry, physics, geology, and biology, and arts and crafts. Attendance is voluntary.

Through the Editor's Window

Into the Open, Unencumbered

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring is at the threshold for many of us; she has already stepped through the open door for others. As the April sunlight streams into our homes and soft breezes sweet with blossomy fragrance freshen the air, we are filled with a desire to go out into the open—unencumbered.

Have you ever been in the attic of an old house when the sun suddenly peered out from behind a cloud and poured through the dusty windowpane a long slanting ribbon of sunlight across the floor? It is like that. Where old trunks, stored furniture, an ancient loom, a roll of rugs, and a lot of hat-boxes and other things formerly looked rather mysterious and cosy, these things on an instant are transformed into a lot of junk and you wonder why on earth anybody keeps them. You want to sweep out the cobwebs, throw away the debris, give away all unused objects to someone who needs them. Perhaps that is why spring housecleaning persists in spite of home economics experts—and husbands.

* * *

Look about us. How we have, during the winter, accumulated things to do and to be busy about! How complex we have let our lives grow! Like the attic, our mental house is full of boxes and useless pieces of old looms, and ancient schoolbooks, outgrown dress-suits and old-fashioned frocks.

Spring is a good time for sweeping out our over-crowded mentalities. "Back to nature" as a movement has its points when it means let us live more simply. Must we have such elaborate meals? Do we need to rush to and fro? Can't we lop off a few of the extras that fill our thought and action?

If we were to clear out that cobwebby attic, we would of course go over things carefully. We would not just dump everything out. That would be lazy and irresponsible. Spring is no time for mere laziness, in spite of the poets and the jokesters. Spring is a time for new life, new, fresh activity and unfoldment. We prune off the old dead branches and twigs to give the new a better chance. All is growth—let us remember that—but it is effortless and joyous, not complicated and laborious.

* * *

So let us go over our present "responsibilities" and decide which are really only encumbrances. We shall sweep out the place, clean it and air it, then arrange it more simply, with a sweet expression of order.

Have we forgotten that joy can be won in taking a quiet walk, in looking at the sky, in watching the birds or the babies in the park? Do we know what it is like to find recreation in making something with our hands—doing a piece of craft work, a bit of carpentry? Are we simple and natural enough to get out and play with the children — our own or somebody else's? A three-way game of "catch" with a soft-ball might do everyone good.

* * *

Whatever the ways, let us agree with this salutary urge to rid our lives and our thinking of unnecessary complexities. Let us examine the activities and thoughts we have accepted as important, rejecting the outworn ideas, the useless extras, the complicated patterns.

Spring comes clad in light garments of loveliness. She brings us flowers and gentle breezes and days in the open. The hour is propitious. We may well embrace its encouragement. But as we do so, let us not merely drift into the simpler living of long summer days; let us, rather note wherein we have collected the really useless extras, and as we cross the threshold into the open, let us prove wiser about loading up in this same way another time.

A Tuesday Column

Natural History Study Added As Possible Post-College Hobby

Hanover, N. H.

Taking advantage of its north country location, Dartmouth College is carrying on for the second successive year a special natural history program aimed at giving students a satisfying hobby to carry with them into post-graduate years. Nature study, geology, botany, and zoology are all involved in the voluntary, extra-curricular activities of the large group of undergraduates attracted by the program.

Dr. Richard L. Weaver, a graduate of Cornell University in the fields of Natural History and Ornithology, is director of this new phase of informal education at Dartmouth. He was brought to Hanover as a sort of roving instructor, given the faculty title of College Naturalist, and told to follow his own devices for cultivating and stimulating interest in natural history among the students.

Field Trips Bird Banding

Field trips, bird-banding, the taking of bird and flower censuses, animal displays, taxidermy, and photography are some of the forms taken by the activities of students attracted by the natural history program.

Undergraduates have also been assisting Dr. Weaver in several research projects concerned with plant reproduction and growth studies.

Still other activities under the program include local surveys of wildlife, especially birds, mammals and amphibia. Migration and nesting records of birds that were made by local observers as far back as 1878 have been collected, and periodical literature about the birds and mammals of central New Hampshire and Vermont is being gathered for ready reference and possible publication after several years of systematic checking by Dr. Weaver and his student helpers.

Studying Bird Migrations

Bird-banding was inaugurated last year, and over two thousand birds were caught and banded, sixteen hundred of them purple finches. Dr. Weaver and his assistants "plumed" a thousand of these finches — a new device of attaching small colored feathers to the retrices of the birds—and some four hundred persons were involved in reporting their winter wanderings. It is planned to place increased emphasis on bird-banding to help determine the importance of the Connecticut Valley as a migration route.

An Effective Program For World Order

There are certain essentials requisite in an effective program for world order. It is necessary to have some form of organization, call it what one will,—Association, Federation, League or Union. The organization to be effective must include at least all the great States, and have an independent constitution or covenant, not dependent upon other treaties. The organization should attain virtual universality of membership. The member States must assume obligations for the suppression of aggression. They must be willing to support definite plans for the progressive development of economic and social justice, processes of peaceful change, and pledges of political security for all States, great and small.

—News Bulletin, Institute of International Education.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

Using Antiques Effectively to Enhance the Modern Home

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Sydney W. Newberry, London

This recently decorated and furnished London library has draperies, lighting bookshelves and other features that give it a very modern aspect. Yet, Chippendale writing table and chairs seem to suit well the whole scheme. The angles and straight in the furniture are allied with those of shelves and windows, while the legs of the pieces bring in the softening contrast of graceful curves.

Early Styles in Modern Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

After something like ten years of banishment, period-styles of furniture are definitely back in favor for modern homes, and decorators choose whatever mode appeals to you, from the Elizabethan onward. Queen Anne and the early nineteenth century style known as English Regency are leading favorites. But it is also true that the whole range of period reproduction and antique furniture is available to an all-receptive taste.

Very often, period-style furniture is being used in a modern-style setting, and an exceptionally good example of this is provided by our photograph, which shows a recently decorated library. Here are plain walls, flush doors, recessed bookshelves on either side of the windows, and an exquisite color scheme in off-white and pale sage green. Together, these form a picturesque background for Chippendale chairs and a Georgian mahogany writing table. Although this union of eighteenth and twentieth centuries is quite unexpected, the effect is in no way incongruous, and it is for settings such as this that period-style furniture is being frequently chosen nowadays.

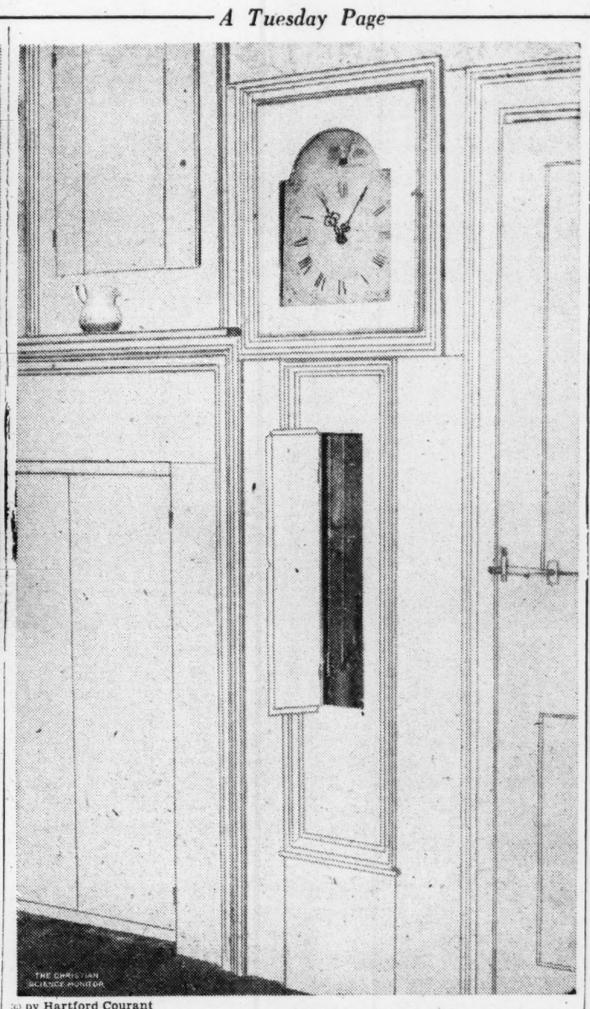
In choosing period furniture it is advisable to pay particular attention to the quality of the carved enrichments. The detail should be sharply under-cut, so that the whole effect is clear and vivid as sculpture. This can almost have the effect of making good period furniture seem to come alive. On the other hand, indecisive modelling, lack of detail, poor relief and slipshod execution are the marks of inferiority.

Gallery Events in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd Street, will open early in May and continue through the summer, the largest exposition of Mexican Art ever held in the United States. It will trace the developments of the culture of Mexico from pre-Columbian days through the contemporary period, and will include a large section of Folk Art.

The Iranian Institute, 1 East 51st Street, will hold for an indefinite period, beginning April 24, an exposition covering 6,000 years of Persian art, including early stone sculpture, textiles, metals, ceramics, carved woods, lacquer, mosaic-faience, jewelry, costumes, accessories and gardens. Fifty cents admission will be charged for the benefit of the Institute and its philanthropies.



© by Hartford Courant

The old clock within the wall may deserve a poem as much as The Clock on the Stairs, which inspired Longfellow's verses; and it is rarer by far. This one-day, wood-works timepiece dates in the early 1800's, which may be about when the house was built, now owned by Mrs. Sisbrower, North Granby, Conn.

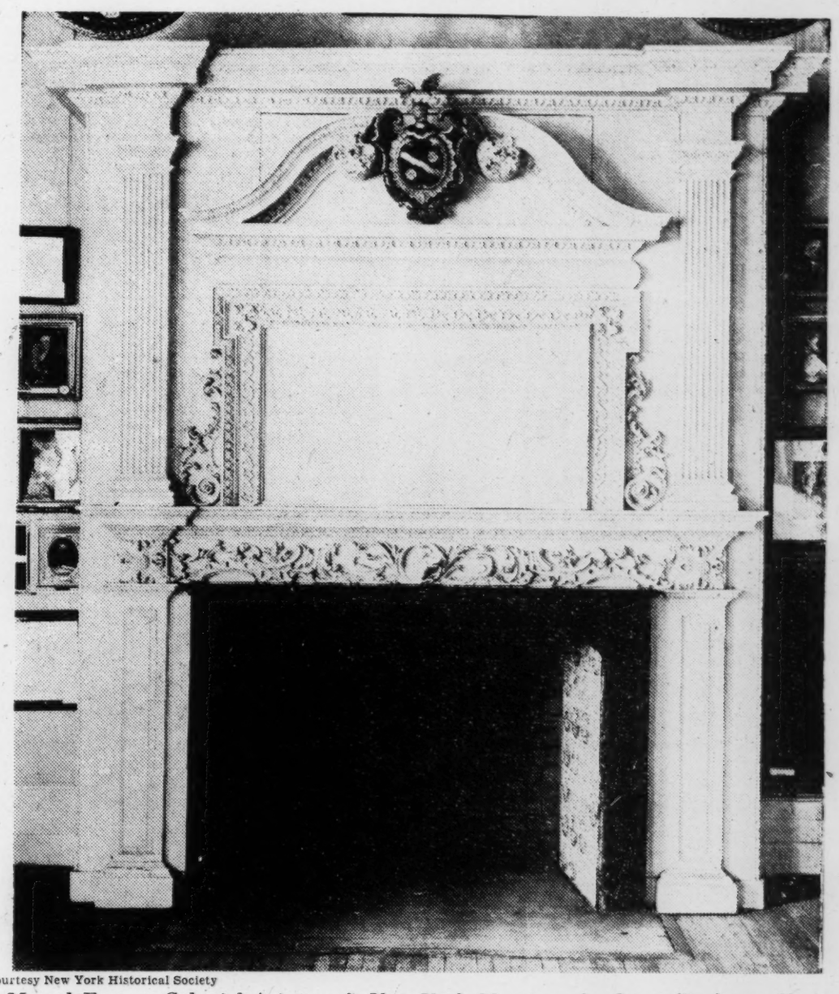
The Clock Within the Wall

The old farmhouse that has this large clock built within its living room wall is in the country north of Granby, Connecticut. Set well back from the highway on a slope, high hills rise close behind it, and from them a lively brook rustles down to cross the highway and join the much larger stream that parallels this road.

The owner readily let us see the timepiece, whose face showed just above the level of the frame around the fireplace opening, and between this paneling and a doorway. No key is needed to wind it, for there are small cords with small leads at their ends that rise as the weights descend, and are pulled down to raise them.

This is a thirty-hour movement of wood, such as was made by Riley Whiting in Winchester, about twenty miles away, from 1813 to 1835, and by Whiting in company with Samuel and Luther Hoadley from 1807 to 1813. The inscription, "R. Whiting, Winchester," is often found on faces of similar popular and inexpensive wood clocks, scattered about the northeastern states and Canada. This one, belonging to Mrs. Sisbrower of North Granby, has no name on its face, but the maker might possibly be determined by an expert who found the works identical with those whose builder is known.

This manner of enclosing a clock's work is so attractive, practical, and so simply done that having seen one, we wonder there are not many such. The works are easily accessible, reached through a small door in the paneling of the wall in the entry. C. G. B.



Courtesy New York Historical Society

A Mantel From a Colonial Aristocrat's New York Mansion, the James Beekman House, Formerly at 57th Street and First Avenue

This mantel came from the Beekman drawing room, when the house which was built in 1763 was demolished in 1874. The owner was a member of the Provincial Congress, and his home was a large estate, then well out in the country on high hills.

The mansion was frequently occupied either by British or American officers during the Revolutionary War. General Howe established his headquarters there in 1776 and here Captain Nathan Hale was brought before him as a captive spy in the service of General Washington. Major Andre passed his last night in New York there before going forth to meet Benedict Arnold, already a traitor.

The drawing-room mantel in blue Dutch tiles is in the New York Historical Society, as is also the Beekman coach. Drawn by four cream-colored horses, it conveyed George Washington to his inaugural as first President of the United States. This home became a favorite place for him and Mrs. Washington to visit, and they, as well as several British Generals, must have sat many hours before the fires this mantel has framed.

At the time of the British occupation, Mrs. James Beekman had buried in the garden pieces of valuable silver and porcelain, but she left a number of dresses in her wardrobe. General Howe himself locked the door and gave Mrs. Beekman the key. On the return of the Beekman family, it was discovered that not only the buried silver but also the dresses were intact.

Pewter Porringers and Basins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

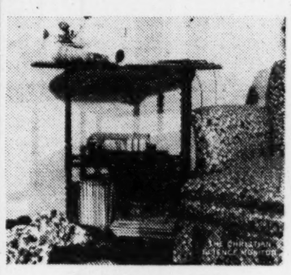
An unusual display of pewter basins and porringers provided ample illustrations for the discussion of these two popular articles at the last meeting of the Pewter Collectors' Club. Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins read on the origin and development of 206 basins, which evade definition in the realm of pewter and appear to have served as baptismal bowls, ewers, barber's bowls, punch bowls; and, when footed and covered, appeared as sugar bowls. At what diameter a porringer becomes a basin was left unanswered except by the generally accepted theory that when it was without handle, its purpose was best served as a basin. In fact, porringers were made from basin moulds and the handles added. Richard Lee used his basin moulds for the double purpose, except for the very small porringers. The high cost of the moulds made this economy a necessity. When his possessions were seized for debt, Lee complained, "A great basin mould was sold for $2.25, which to buy would cost me $30."

With such a high cost of mould, the very small sum which the pewterer received for finished articles seems strange. Samuel Pierce sold "great basins" for 40 cents, while his porringers of varying sizes brought only 6, 12, 13, and 14 cents each.

Classifying basins by size, the speaker said six-inch basins were made by Henry Will, William Will, Samuel Hamlin, Samuel Danforth, and Thomas Boardman. Eight-inch basins, most in demand, were made by nearly 30 pewterers.

A novel and excellent method of obtaining touches from pewter, a great advance over the old method of impressing paper, was explained by Professor Raymond. Latex (liquid rubber) which may be obtained from a hardware store, when poured on the touch mark hardens and comes off with a sharp impression. Professor Raymond also appealed for contributions to the Bulletin, emphasizing especially the need of some research on the subject of britannia.

Mabel M. Swan



A Spool-Turned Table

Willard's Jacks for Timepieces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a paper read before the Clock Club on "Simon Willard and His Clock Jacks," Mrs. Mabel M. Swan traced the development of the invention of Simon Willard's clock-jack from its meagre beginning to its recognition in the form of a patent issued in 1784 by the General Court. Like many inventors, Simon Willard was not particularly noted for his business ability and it was to Colonel Paul Revere that he owed the success of this enterprise—the making of striking-clock jacks and spring-clock jacks.

Early in 1784 Simon Willard wrote to Paul Revere:

Sir,

I am happy to inform you that the Jack business goes on beyond my expectations, through you have made one dozen in one week — to-morrow shall have fourteen completed and can supply you as fast as you want and will make the striking every way agreeable to your order—the strings to the first was rotten—they was large enough for the Weight provided they had been good. Its best to have the strings smaller if we can get them strong. I think Cat Gut will be best provided it is kept oild—the Fire will not effect it

Your humble serv't

Simon Willard

Col. Revere

N. B. If you can look up a tin man I should be glad—I cannot make anything of Timkens.

The tin-man whom Paul Revere btained was Benjamin Willard, Simon's brother who disappeared during the Revolutionary War and had just returned to his farm in Grafton after an absence of eight years. During this time he had, according to an advertisement which he issued, "been with the best approved clock and watch makers on the continent in order to obtain farther knowledge in the different branches of said business."

During 1784 and 1785 Paul Revere loaned Willard money as well as advice, and also sent his clock-jacks to various places for sale. But Simon was continually in want of either money, old brass, or tin, and in February, 1785, he wrote to Paul Revere,

Sir,

I understand by Mr. Wild that you are discouraged in the Jack way and that you are one hundred pounds in the advance. I believe there is some mistake but do not wish to have you advance any more if you think there is any risk but I am persuaded there is no risk in making up two or three hundred and that I could make fifty dollars every week provided I could go on. I shall discharge some of my work-men for the present and should not have sot out so fast if I had not expected you would have took Jacks and Shiped them to some other parts.

In a later letter he wrote,

There is no danger of my Jacks getting out of order that I make now—I understand some of the first that I made has got out of order intirely owing to their not being strung with proper string. I will go round to them all and put them in good order.

The craftsman's pride in his Jacks, and his concern in their being made right, are as typical of Simon Willard as are his unbusinesslike methods, for which he was so well known. To clock collectors who are perhaps more interested in actual specimens rather than the lives of their makers, these letters to Paul Revere may not seem so important. Yet, they certainly fill in some gaps as to the nature of Simon Willard's work during the depression following the American Revolution. They also emphasize the co-operative nature of the work of these early craftsmen. We have always suspected that Simon Willard got his brass from Paul Revere, but we did not know that Revere was also helping the clockmaker, in a time of poor business, with advance of money as well as sound business advice.

Rug Construction

The best rugs are made of wool—usually imported from climates harsher than those where American sheep graze. Despite the ruggedness of carpet wool, however, there is no such thing as an "all-wool rug." Even in the most costly rugs, cotton or jute is used. Inside the weave, this filler serves as a stiffener or binre, indispensable in forming the base of any durable covering.

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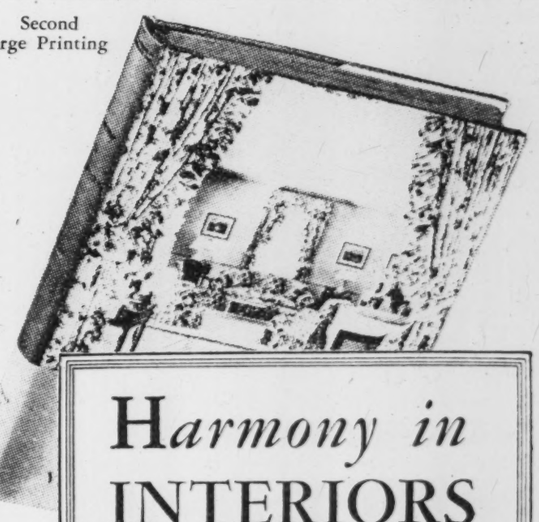

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Treachery Planned by Nazis Caused Downfall of Oslo

Continued from Page 1

Ruge was appointed Commander-in-Chief to replace General Laake.

However this comes too late to remedy the situation in the Oslo area. Here Norwegian resistance has crumbled because three of a total of six divisions had been sent to the Far North during the Soviet-Finnish war to guard the frontier against the threat of Russian invasion. Only one division remained at the Government's disposal at the time of the German surprise attack.

[Stockholm dispatches of the Associated Press said the newspaper Social Demokraten contended that German forces occupying Oslo never could have reached the Norwegian capital had not Norway been betrayed.

Only the Norwegian mine layer, Olav Tryggvason, stood in the way to keep three German cruisers from reaching Oslo. With the battle still going on, the Olav Tryggvason's commander received evidently false orders from the commander of the Horten fortress saying that King Haakon had instructed surrender. Because of this and other false orders, the fortresses at Horden and Oscarborg surrendered, eliminating what naval experts said would have been impenetrable barriers to Oslo.]

The Germans encounter chief resistance below Hamar and Elverum to which the Government and the King were forced to flee. German bombing squadrons constantly leave the Oslo airport headed in this direction. East of Oslofjord there was also some resistance at Orje near the Swedish border. A few days ago by car we passed back and forth several times through these lines. Only at one point on the approach to the bridge across the Glommen River near the town of Askim did the Germans halt us and politely advise against proceeding as there was "warm fighting" ahead.

German Busses Attacked

This was confirmed when later after detouring by another road we reached the Norwegian side. According to the Norwegian soldiers when busloads of Germans sent from Oslo tried to cross the bridge the Norwegian fire destroyed the first three busloads completely. The Germans behind left the buses and tried to advance through the woods but were repelled. The Norwegians claimed 350 Germans killed.

Though the Norwegian troops seemed well enough equipped one was struck by a lack of co-ordination.

Nobody seems quite certain what to do or where to resist if at all.

In one town which we passed through volunteers had collected only to find that the officers who were supposed to command them had left them leaderless.

On many crossroads we saw the troops waiting for busses to be collected.

But no busses came for them.

Much confusion was also caused by contradictory orders received from the puppet authorities in Oslo countermanding orders of the legal Norwegian Government.

At several points we found the soldiers had barricaded the roads with tree trunks and barbed wire. They received orders from Oslo to remove the barricades which they obeyed. Later other orders came from the legal Government to restore the barricades and again they obeyed.

Many Bridges Blown Up

Yesterday the Germans entered Fredrikstad where the Norwegian Government had a radio station. But the Norwegians still control a considerable strip of territory between the Glommen River and the Swedish border. All bridges have been blown up.

West and southwest of Oslo the Germans have encountered little opposition so far. We drove beyond the farthest point of their advance but found the countryside quite peaceful.

Far from preparing resistance at many points mixed civilian and military reception committees had been organized to await the Germans.

This part of the country is so unwarlike that one or two German soldiers in each town suffice for submission. This appears to contradict the report of a Norwegian iron ring tightening around Oslo.

[Norwegian advices have admitted the piercing of the Oslo encirclement.]

Considerable numbers of men of military age from Oslo have been leaving the city through the woods by skis in order to join the Government forces. Many succeed in getting through, others were stopped. Yesterday in town I saw about 500 Norwegian prisoners, some in uniform, others in civilian clothes, all with knapsacks and suitcases who apparently were caught in such an attempt.

When Will British Come?

In Oslo the majority of the city population accepted the situation calmly but on all sides you heard the remark:

"When are the British coming?"

This shows where their sympathies lie. However, the people of Oslo do not display any fierce hatred for the Germans. On the contrary the crowd watch the German soldiers with inexhaustible curiosity.

Whenever a German military car drives up in front of some building it becomes the center of a cluster of onlookers. I commented on this fact to one Norwegian friend.

He explained, "You see Norway was always a small quiet country where nothing ever happened and now for the first time we are getting some real excitement. But don't you worry. Our people are slow at being aroused but once they are aroused they can fight as well as anybody."

A source of irritation has been the searching of private houses where all food supplies for more than three days of food are confiscated. The Germans have requisitioned a large proportion of the transport facilities, including private cars, taxis, and motorbusses.

I have seen people halted on the street by the police or the German military authorities and forced to abandon their cars which were taken over and added to columns of requisitioned cars parked in a neighboring street. Once I saw an autobus halted and the passengers politely but firmly requested to dismount.

Confusion Over Finances

Much financial confusion is caused by the Norwegians' refusal to honor the Reichskredit-kassenscheine—the paper certificates which they must take in payment from the German soldiers.

In one country store we saw an elderly woman who had sold her butter and eggs to the Germans for the certificates which the storekeeper refused to accept from her in payment for groceries demanding cash.

In general, however, the German militaries' behavior toward civilians is fairly courteous, but acts of sabotage are punished according to the stern rules of Standrecht—summary execution.

I have been able to verify approximately 100 such executions in Oslo during the past week since the Germans entered.

Reds Side With Germans

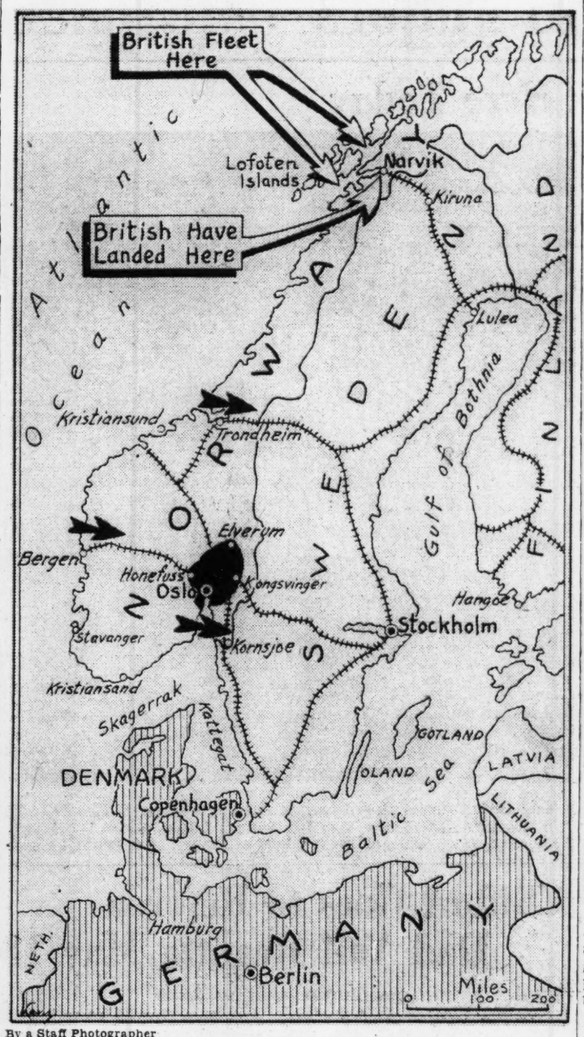
About half of them were chauffeurs of requisitioned cars who flatly refused to drive the German troops attacking the Norwegians. A few days ago Oslo papers published a touching appeal to the German command against such executions.

A strange sidelight of the present situation in Oslo is the attitude of the Communist Party toward the German occupation. The Communist newspaper Arbeideren continues to appear unhindered. Editorially it calls resistance to the Germans a "provocation" and appeals to the workers to co-operate with discipline with the German command. This contrasts with the other papers which, while they submit to the censorship, refrain from any editorial exhortations of this type.

The German and military authorities have taken over all telephone and telegraph communications and not even the Legations, including the American, are allowed to send telegrams or use the telephone.

[Only fragmentary news dispatches from Olso, and those apparently under rigorous German censorship, have been received from the Norwegian Capital through the established news agency channels.]

Latest Nazi Invasion



By a Staff Photographer

Route of Hitler War Machine

The main points of new German advance in Norway are indicated on the map by arrows. The blackened section around Oslo in the south shows the main area of German occupation, extended to the Swedish border, including the munitions center of Honefuss.

Growing Lillies and Magnolias

Many gardeners neglect the lily, and many who would like to include lily bulbs in the spring order are uncertain as to which lilies may be planted successfully in the spring and which need fall planting.

The lily family is found in three distinct shapes: the trumpet, which droops its head from the supporting stem; the saucer, which has loose petals and looks upward; and the cap, which has petals recurving like a rounded Turk's cap.

Among the trumpets which may be planted in the spring are: Lilium longiflorum (the familiar Easter or Bermuda lily); L. regale, the Regal Lily; L. candidum (the ascension, Bourbon, Annunciation, Madonna). Among the saucers that may be planted at this season are: Lilium elegens, L. croceum, L. batemanniae, L. dauricum, and L. umbellatum. Of the cap shapes there is L. hansoni and the late-blooming L. japonicum.

Lilies like an acid soil and perfect drainage. One part sand, one part loam, and one part well-rotted leaves is about right, and the soil must be spaded to the depth of about a foot. They need a little shade for part of the day.

When planting lilies, bulbs should be placed three times as deep in the ground as the heignt of the bulb. That is, if a bulb is two inches high the base of the bulb should be six inches below the surface of the soil. It is wise to surround the bulb with sand, to insure drainage and protect its surface. L. candidum is an exception to this. It should be planted with only one or two inches of soil above the top of the bulb. L. elegens should be planted at a distance from other varieties.

Growing Magnolias

Although magnolia trees are indigenous to the South there are many varieties that bloom in the North. Cheery harbingers of spring are they.

Soulangeana is the kind most often seen on the home grounds. Myriads of bell-shaped flowers sitting upright on the ends of bare branches. You will remember them as bright purple blossoms lined with white, but there are other colors too—M. alba superba, a white variety, and M. soulangeana lennei, whose huge cuplike flowers are deep reddish purple lined with pink.

The star magnolia (M. stellata) is slower growing, more like a shrub, but is so eager to bloom in the spring that in the latitude of Boston the flowers often get frostbitten. A few warm March days are enough to start the buds opening into star-like flowers with petals more numerous and narrower than those of other magnolias.

Both stellata and soulangeana magnolias were introduced into the United States from Asia, and although they need a protected home in the North, they are fairly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers bloom before the leaves and are doubly welcome because of that.

The native swamp magnolia which grows to a height of a small tree in the South, but remains a shrub farther north, is practically evergreen, the old leaves staying on the trees until new leaves push them off in the spring. Blossoms are white but not so numerous as those of the hardier oriental varieties.

Spring is the time—and the only time—in which to transplant magnolias. The roots, being large and fleshy, are easily bruised, so great care must be displayed even then. Take plenty of soil with the roots and be careful not to trample them when setting the tree in place. Be sure, too, to choose the time when the plant has just begun its spring growth. This will help heal any wounds which occur in transplanting and give the plant a good start in its new home.

However, once magnolias are established, they require little care. Give them good drainage in fertile soil, where they will be able to get some moisture in dry weather, and they will grow sturdier and more beautiful every year, sending out innumerable blossoms. They are fine for cutting at the end of winter and forcing in the house and they make good cut flowers when they have blossomed out of doors.

A regular Tuesday Feature.

British Send Strong Force To Aid Norway

Continued from Page 1

most important for German purposes.

It was conceded that, as the British announce, a British expeditionary force may be somewhere among the abundant hideouts on Norway's 1,000-mile coast. But, the Germans declare, none of these is strategically important.

DNB, official German news agency in its daily commentary on the military situation admitted the presence near Lofoten Islands of "strong British fighting units and transports." The Lofotens are directly opposite Narvik.

British Forces Near

The commentary also admitted that British forces were in waters near Harstad, 40 miles nortwest of Narvik. These facts, according to DNB, showed the British intention to "land somewhere in the numerous fjords in order to be able to report successes."

DNB asserted the purpose of the British maneuver was to draw attention away from the fact that the Germans were able to get Narvik under the very noses of the British fleet.

The British by concentrating so far north, DNB asserted, indicated they accepted as inevitable occupation of the more essential section of Norway which is closer to England.

Meanwhile German troops, said DNB, are pushing into the interior from Trondheim and Bergen.

The German agency reported further that German troops had broken the resistance of the Third Norwegian Division near Kristiansand after a brief attack.

The landing of the British forces at Narvik was said to have been accomplished under British naval guns which previously were reported to have destroyed all German naval vessels in the vicinity.

Two Forces Combine

Norwegian military headquarters said British forces have been joined by the Norwegians and a "great number" of Norwegian pilots, who have been grounded by a lack of warplanes, have been attached to British naval units as a result of the delivery of British planes.

At the same time a Government statement radiocast over stations still controlled by it, declared:

"We are continuing to fight. We have received assurances of military assistance from the Allied powers. We are confident that in co-operation with these countries we shall win back Norway for the Norwegian people."

This statement, referring to what its described as the bombing of defenseless villages where King Haakon has been staying, added: "Henceforth we mean to keep the place of our headquarters secret."

The Norwegian command ordered Norwegian officers "to co-operate to the fullest extent with their French and British allies."

The three armies "must co-ordinate their operations in such a manner as to make them act as one," the command declared in urging its officers to "consult liberally with French and British commanders so as to avoid friction and blunders."

"Numerous and well armed" German forces, it was added, make it necessary that Norwegian commanders not undertake "any rash actions."

No Details Given

The Army communiqué gave no details of the battle at Narvik, and failed to state whether any Germans there were taken prisoners or in what direction they had retreated.

It said the British naval forces, however, had been lying outside Narvik Harbor waiting for the Norwegian forces to organize properly in order to deal a decisive blow.

Reuters, British news agency, reported that the Germans withdrew along the railroad toward the Swedish iron mining town of Kiruna and were regarded as in a difficult position.

The agency said there were considerable Norwegian forces in the vicinity, and that part of Narvik was being occupied by British bluejackets under the muzzels of their naval guns.

Meanwhile British warplanes bombed the German air base at Stavanger, Norway, "successfully" the Air Ministry announced.

The attack was the seventh the British have reported making on Stavanger, southwestern port, since the Germans invaded Norway. Stavanger is stated to be the only effective Norwegian base for large scale attacks on the English coasts, and the terminus for German transport planes carrying supplies and men to Norway.

A communiqué said that incendiary and heavy high-explosive bombs were used in the attack with great effect.

Extensive Fires Reported

Two extensive fires were observed after the attack, the Air Ministry said, adding that all British planes returned safely.

East of Oslo, heavy fighting was reported in the woods near Kongsvinger, which already has been occupied by German troops.

Swedish authorities announced that crews of seven Norwegian planes which had crossed the frontier and landed in Sweden had been interned. Some 1,000 Norwegian troops were reported to have entered Sweden near Haans and been interned.

Sweden continued to take strict precautionary measures to guard against surprises, warning the public by posters against spreading rumors or believing unconfirmed reports. Similar cautions were addressed to theater-goers and radio listeners.

Berlin radiocast an announcement that all lighthouses on Sweden's southern coast had been extinguished—a precaution which diplomatic circles said would be taken only under extraordinary circumstances.

Reports reaching here from Sweden's West Coast said two unidentified German cargo boats had struck mines off Marstrand, at the narrowest point in the Kattegat, and suffered serious damage.

Berlin announced that the German Army in Norway had occupied powder works at Honefoss and seized large stores of arms at Kongsberg and Hvalshon.

Ragged Guard Hits

BUDAPEST, April 16 (AP)—In Norwegian mountain passes, far up in the Arctic Circle, volunteers from peaceful Hungary, known as "The Ragged Guard," are reported fighting in their third war in eight months.

Norway, Magyars say, has become another crusade for this Hungarian band, a small group of perhaps 400 men, that already has campaigned for Poland and Finland.

Three days after the invasion of Scandinavia these Hungarian riflemen were reported to have crossed from Finland and to have offered their services to Norwegian Army commanders.

Officially, the Hungarian Government does not recognize these citizens fighting on foreign battlefields.

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Stengel to Give Youngsters Real Chance in Majors—McSpaden Compares Courses

Younger, Faster Bee Club Opening Against Dodgers

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was a younger, faster ball club that Manager Casey Stengel sent into this inaugural Hive series with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Nobody, including the most optimistic Boston fan, thinks that the local National Leaguers can win the pennant, or even come close by finishing in the first division. But if two or three of Stengel's rookies come through—stand up under the pressure of major company—the team will go higher than its seventh-place ending of 1939.

Team Is Younger

"As I have said before, I'm not predicting any particular spot for the Bees this season," said Stengel early today. "We might stay in seventh place. We might get up to fourth. Everything depends on these young fellows we've brought in from Evansville and Hartford. Maybe it's too much to expect that three or four of them will make the club on their first trial. But I'd rather toss away a few games with young fellows, than perhaps go a notch nigher in the race with older men. By 1941 these kids might be making a lot of trouble in this league."

A year ago when the Bees opened the season against the Phillies here, Stengel had the veterans Debs Garms at third base, Johnny Cooney in center field and Al Simmons in left. Garms was fast on his feet, but his best baseball was behind him, as the Pittsburgh Pirates will presently discover. Cooney was a great defensive player, and still is, but John, also, is far past his peak as a major leaguer. Simmons, once one of the game's greatest hitters, was a sour addition to the '39 Bees and a complete failure in the field.

Ross for Simmons

Chet Ross strengthens the post vacated by Simmons. Tony Cuccinello, who has shifted from second base to third, tightens the far turn. With Eddie Miller back at shortstop, therefore, the entire left side of the club is more difficult for the enemy to penetrate. Ross, even if he doesn't knock down the new Hive fence in the early weeks of the campaign, will help Stengel's pitchers by blanketing his section of the outfield. Bob Loane, in center, admittedly cannot carry Cooney's glove on defense, but Ross in left and Max West in right can canvas more territory than any two flanking fielders Casey had in there last year. Loane is young and learning. The Bees will go along with him until circumstances force the return of Cooney, or until a trade is engineered for another big league gardener.

The other newcomer in the starting line-up is Sebby Sisti. After giving the proposition much consideration, Stengel has finally decided to give the Italian-American boy the second base job. Although Sebby is very young and inexperienced, and figures to make a flock of mistakes around the bag and often look bad at the plate, he has the make-up, raw talent and fire to become an outstanding player. He may look good one day and very bad the next. But if Stengel expects to build for the future, he must go along with boys like Sisti and Ross.

Stronger at Third

Another fact which clinched the starting second base berth for Sisti, was the third base play of Tony Cuccinello. Nothing got by the veteran in the South. He stabbed them over the bag, on the line, toward short and on the grass, and his throwing was perfect. They said he wouldn't get bunts. But those opponents who tried laying them down, soon stopped when they found themselves charged with a time at bat—and no hit. If Tony is perhaps a little slower getting in on slow hit balls, he makes up for this by using his head. He watches the hitter for any change in his position or hint that a bunt is coming.

Until Jim Tobin is ready, Stengel will use Bill Posedel, Dick Errickson, Nick Strincevich and Joe Sullivan as his pitching Big Four, in that order. Working Errickson in the No. 2 spot may mean that the Bees are still trying to peddle him. If he went well in the second game of this series with the Dodgers, Leo Durocher, the Brooklyn manager, would probably be interested to the extent of parting with an outfielder. There probably is something in the wind, because all through the South Stengel frowned on Dick's disappointing exhibitions and hinted that he was far down on the Bees' list.

* * *

The Dodgers arrived in town last night, perhaps to get acclimated to our frigid New England weather, and stay through tomorrow. Leo Durocher planned to pitch Tex Carleton, the former Chicago and St. Louis right-hander, in the second game of the series here—if the series goes that far.

* * *

Durocher has made a few changes since last fall. He now has Joe Vosmik in left field, Charley Gilbert in center and Roy Cullenbine in right. The manager will start the season at shortstop, but PeeWee Reese will be in there if Leo's arm fails to hold up.

* * *

Brooklyn's extra outfielders are Ernie Koy, Dixie Walker and Jim Ripple. One of them may be wearing a Bee uniform before the end of the week.

* * *

The Red Sox are scheduled to play three games in their opening series at Griffith Stadium, Washington, and return here for their local opening on Friday, with morning and afternoon games at Fenway Park.

Vermont Fails To Retain Sabo As Grid Coach

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 16 (AP)—Head Coach John P. Sabo, who has been directing Vermont's varsity football for the past six years, was out of a job today. The Athletic Council re-engaged his two assistants last night but notified Sabo that his contract would not be renewed.

Both John C. Evans, who has been serving as freshman coach, and Roy J. Wietz, varsity line coach, were given new three-year contracts. The Athletic Council refused to comment on Sabo, other than to say "it has been decided that only two football coaches will be engaged for the coming year." Like Sabo, Evans and Wietz played football under Bob Zuppke at Illinois.

Sabo served as Zuppke's backfield coach for four seasons and also coached at Kansas, the University of Rochester, and Northwestern.

New Dodgers Here Today

Wide World

Baseballers warm a cold bench. Ray Cullenbine, Joe Vosmik, Pee Wee Reese and Charlie Gilbert. These new Brooklyn Dodger players hold down the bench during the exhibition ball game with the New York Yankees played in near-freezing weather at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn. The Yanks won the contest, 5 to 3, while 11,994 fans attended, many wrapped in blankets as though at a football game.

Harvard and Tufts Pitchers Continuing Diamond Rivalry

Tom Healey and Al Hatch, Harvard and Tufts College pitchers will renew their rivalry in the first of the annual two-game series on Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The game was originally scheduled for April 13 but was postponed.

Captain Hatch of Tufts beat Harvard by scores of 4-2 and 8-7 last year and will seek to continue his domination of the Crimson batters. Harvard has not beaten Tufts in baseball since 1937 and is anxious to end the visitor's winning streak.

Healey to Start

Floyd Stahl, beginning his second year as Harvard coach, will start Captain Healey on the mound with Bob Fulton catching. Sophomore Lou Clay and veteran Charlie Brackett probably will do some pitching for Harvard as the Crimson prepares for Eastern Intercollegiate League games with Cornell at Ithaca on Friday and University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday. Charlie Spreyer will divide catching duties with Fulton.

Judge Kenneth L. Nash, who is in his 20th year as Tufts coach, has John Gaieski to back up Hatch. Either Ben Gaieski, Everett Backman, or Frank Curtis will catch. Tufts, which opened with a 12-2 victory over Lowell Textile a week ago, lost only Captain Weeks, star catcher, and left fielder Sumner Raphael from its brilliant 1939 team. The veteran infield has Joe Dineen at first base, George Chiros at shortstop, and heavy hitting Mark Hanabury at third base. Brony Budrunas and Tom Lee, both veterans, and newcomer Frank Bennett will play the outfield.

Ayres at Third

Coach Stahl of Harvard has moved sophomore Burgy Ayres to third base to replace Fulton. Ayres is a heavy-hitting pitcher and probably will do some relief pitching during the season. Playing with the football center in the infield will be the veteran Bill Tully at first base, sophomore Ed Buckley at second base, and letterman Fred Keyes at shortstop. Torbert Macdonald, 1939 football captain, letterman Gene Lovett, and sophomore Les Pitchford will start in the outfield.

The freshman baseball team will play its first home game of the season against Belmont Hill School at Soldiers Field at 4 o'clock and the freshman lacrosse team will open its season against Deerfield Academy on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 4 o'clock.

Clifford Goes to Referee Dad Vail Regatta May 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD — Clifford (Tip) Goes will referee the Dad Vail Rowing Association's regatta on the Connecticut River the afternoon of May 18, a regatta which is expected to attract a crowd of 50,000 to the metropolis of Western Massachusetts, long an established rowing center that once was host to Harvard, Yale, and other intercollegiate crews.

Goes, well known throughout the country as a familiar figure at rowing regattas, including the Intercollegiate Regattas at Poughkeepsie since 1914, will give the word that will send the varsity crews of Dartmouth, American International, Williams, Boston University, Manhattan, Rutgers, Richmond, Marietta, Ohio, and Rollins on their way at a point opposite the Springfield Country Club on the broad expanse of the Connecticut.

Syracuse Coxswain

Goes was coxswain of his freshman crew at Syracuse University in 1911 and varsity coxswain at his alma mater from 1912 to 1914, including the winning crew at the intercollegiate championship at Poughkeepsie in 1913.

For more than 25 years he was a close associate of James A. Ten Eyck, the "grand old man" of rowing and former coach at Syracuse. Jim Ten Eyck publicly rated Goes the best coxswain in and out of the boat he ever had during his years of coaching at Syracuse.

He is still active in crew and other sports at Syracuse, where he has served as chairman of the rowing committee and president of the Athletic Governing Board. He was instrumental in building the new James A. Ten Eyck Boat House at Syracuse, regarded as one of the best in the country.

It is probable, too, that Julian Curtis of New York, another well-known figure in college rowing, will serve in some officiating capacity.

B. U. Releases Tennis Dates

Boston University's tennis team will engage in an eight-match schedule, four at home and four away.

Coach Wayland Vaughan's net team has been handicapped as have all other spring teams because of the delay in getting Nickerson Field ready, but with their opening match scheduled for a week from Saturday against Tufts, the chances are that the team will be in fairly good shape as they have been practicing on their own at various courts.

The schedule:

April 27—Tufts at home.
May 1—U. of New Hampshire at home; 4—Clark there; 7—Boston College at home; 10—U. of Connecticut there; 11—Assumption at home; 14—W. P. I. there; 16—Boston College there.

Motorboat Shorts

Jack Cooper, Kansas City, Mo., grandfather and speed king of the 225 cubic inch inboard class, is having his record holding hydroplane Tops III, rebuilt for the northern season. Tops III sank during the recent St. Petersburg, Fla. regatta when a broken propeller shaft tore a hole in the boat's bottom.

* * *

January, usually regarded as an inactive month in boating, brought 3,147 changes in the listings of numbered motor boats used on Federal waterways of the United States. The net gain for the month was 678 craft, making the Feb. 1 total for the country 279,525.

Kennedy in Marathon Again

Twenty-three years ago a young man came from Chicago to Boston to carry off first honors in the 1917 B. A. A. Marathon, and next Friday Bill Kennedy of E. Portchester, N. Y., will go to the mark for the twenty-second time in the forty-fourth annual Unicorn classic. Last year was the first time in all those years that "Bricklayer Bill" failed to answer the call for the Patriot's Day run from Hopkinton to Boston, but he is back once more, bringing the total of previous B. A. A. Marathon winners entered this year to five.

Another well-known local entry announced yesterday was Paul Donato of Roxbury, who finished sixth last year and was fifth in the 1938 race. Donato is favored by many to win Friday's Marathon, and the experts who closely follow Marathon running predict that if the day is warm, the Roxbury boy will outrun the great field of distance stars who have signed for the event.

Other entries announced yesterday were:

Daniel F. Fox, Reddish A. A., Jamaica Plain; John Maye, McHugh A. C., Jamaica Plain; John A. Kelly, St. Mary's Catholic Association, Cambridge; William Bailey, Cambridge; Louis Young, North Medford Club, who finished 17th last year; Thomas Hughes, Bell Rock Civic Club, Malden; Eddie Lyons, Brookline; John P. Canney, East Cambridge; Kenneth R. Hill, West Chelmsford, Mass.; George Daniel, Norfolk Y. M. A., Roxbury; Rene Tessier, Castor A. A. A., Ottawa, Ont., Canada; Henry Mueda, "Flying Cloud," Millrose A. A., New York, and Leo F. White, Medway, Mass.

The total entry list to date is now 179.

The closing date for entries was April 12, and no entries will be accepted which bear a later post mark than that date. Especially no post entries will be accepted at the dressing quarters in Hopkinton next Friday morning.

Runners will leave from South Station on the 7:55 a. m. train for Framingham on Friday and will be transported from there to Lucky Rock Manor in Hopkinton, which will be used as dressing quarters. All runners are requested to present themselves at Lucky Rock Manor on Friday morning not later than 10:30 o'clock.

Large Turnout

More than 40,000 persons witnessed the semi-pro world's series last year in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The series, which will be played again this year, features the U. S. Champions, winners of the sixth annual national championship tourney at Wichita, Kansas, Aug. 16 to 28.

New Equipment in I. S. C. Swim Tank Best of Kind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—The Iowa State College swimming pool, completely re-equipped, now has one of the finest filtration and chlorination systems of its kind in the country, according to Coach Charles McCaffree.

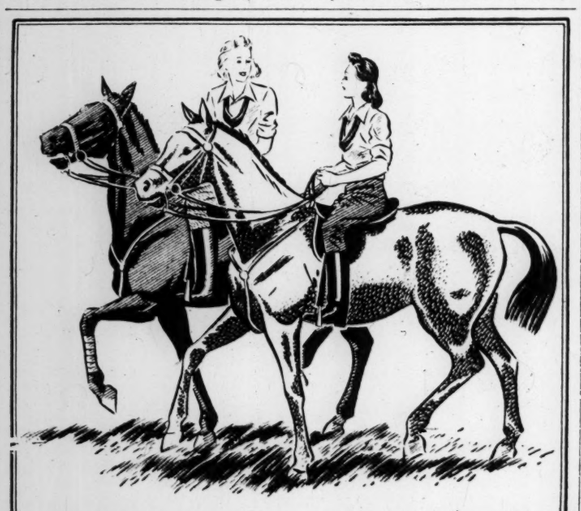
Changes in the pool's equipment include four new filter tanks; 11 new pool inlets, as contrasted with two before, and thermostatic control of the water heating. The pool ladders were made removable, and the chlorination system has been overhauled and improved.

With the changes in the filtration and the inlets, the pool now has a complete water turnover in six hours, or six times daily. Each filter will be able to handle 60 gallons of water per minute. Also included are two new pumps with a capacity of 250 gallons per minute apiece.

No water is lost during the operation of filtering and chlorinating. The water is brought from the pool—one fourth from the surface of the pool and three-fourths from the bottom—run through the filter system and returned to the pool. The water is also used for backwash.

The pool has been completely cleaned, and some bricks and tile have been replaced. The radiator system has also undergone a complete reconditioning. All pipes to the radiators and the pool have been replaced.

The pool is used by approximately 450 men a term in physical education classes. In addition to that the pool was the site of the Big Six Conference swimming meet and the state high school meet this year.



LEARNING THE ART OF RIDING

In acquiring skill at riding, the camper gains a lesson in poise and self-reliance. That's the way it is with all activities at summer camp — fun goes hand in hand with progress.

Selected camps are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays. Write to the camp directors for catalogs.

Camping leads to achievement

Mary Rose Thacker Not Interested in Pro Skating

MONTREAL (CP) — Professional ranks hold little allure for Mary Rose Thacker, amateur figure skating champion of North America who thinks her skating is "not exactly fun."

Voted Canada's outstanding woman athlete for her ability on the ice, the 17-year-old Winnipeg girl lists at least two recreations which she enjoys more. They are flying and horseback riding, she said while here recently to perform at a winter club ice carnival.

"I regard my skating now as not exactly fun," said Miss Thacker, who wore her first skates at the age of three and won her first championship at six. "But the idea of converting it into professionalism does not appeal to me."

Miss Thacker said horseback riding, for fun and relaxation, is her favorite recreation. Flying she likes too and would like to make a practical use of it.

"I wish they had a women's air corps in Canada," she said. "I'd join right away."

Among other recreations are ballet dancing which she believes gives additional poise to her skating, and fencing which helps her timing. Educated in Winnipeg, she speaks French, German and Spanish as well as English and has studied both violin and piano.

Bromwich Wins

HOBART, Australia, April 16 (AP)—John Bromwich today won the Australian hard courts tennis singles championship by defeating Jack Crawford in four sets, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Harry Hopman won the women's singles title by downing Thelma Coyne, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Sanburn Elected

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale swimmers have elected Willis H. Sanburn, Second, of Longmeadow, Mass., as next season's captain. He specialized in the 220-yard freestyle event.

Stella Walsh is credited with a broad jump of 19 feet, 9 51-64 inches.

Winchester Pro Back Home After Successful Winter

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A bit bronzed by the sun but otherwise unchanged, Winchester's Harold "Jug" McSpaden is home from a successful swing of the P. G. A. winter circuit of golf tournaments.

"Jug" won only one title in the southern swing, a title incidentally that was not included on the regular P. G. A. list, but he came close to winning several others and arrived home with some $5,700 bulging in his pockets.

In town yesterday to attend the annual spring get-together of the New England Section of the P. G. A., "Jug" grinned, "Yes, I guess that was about the best I have done on a winter tour. I missed only two of the tournaments, the Los Angeles and Oakland opens, and that was due to the fact I was competing in the Philippine open at Manila. But I played the rest right through the Masters' tournament in Augusta the first of this month."

McSpaden's absence from those first two tournaments can be excused, for the personable pro turned in a 72-hole total of 287 to win the Philippine open title and a purse of $2,500. "Jug" played consistent golf all the way, finishing one under par.

Opening Shop

McSpaden is now in the process of getting his shop at Winchester ready for the club's opening later this week. Officials hope to have the course open by Friday at the latest.

"I think I will take it easy this summer," he declared. "I will play in the Mass. open and the qualifying round for the National P. G. A. championship, and I might defend my Canadian open title, but beyond that I am undecided."

The outstanding golfer in New England at the present time, "Jug" said it did not matter to him whether he were playing down South or up here, as far as courses are concerned. "There are some layouts down there that caught my fancy, though," he said, "such as River Oaks at Houston, scene of the Western open; Pinehurst No. 2, scene of the North-South open; and the Augusta National, scene of the Masters' tournament."

Second at Miami

"Jug" closed out last year with a magnificent effort in the $10,000 Miami open in December, turning in rounds of 70, 70, 66, and 67, for a total of 273, only to lose by two strokes to Slammin' Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. who blazed a six-under-par 64 in the final round to overtake the local pro.

Some of his better efforts on the winter swing which began this January included a tie for third place with Ben Hogan in the Bing Crosby open, a tie for second with Ralph Guldahl and San Snead in the $10,000 New Orleans open—just one stroke behind Jimmy Demaret the winner—and a tie for fifth with Gene Sarazen in the North-South at Pinehurst, N. C. In the Masters' tournament at Augusta, McSpaden tied Lawson Little for 17th place, a not inconsiderable feat when it is considered that the field included 58 of the most celebrated amateur and professional golfers in the game.

Broke Record

Jug's best individual round was turned in at St. Augustine, when he toured the course in 63 in practice to break the course record. His best round in tournament play was a 64 in the Western open, and according to Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager of the P. G. A., who was here to attend the sessions at the Statler yesterday, "Jug" could just as well have turned in a 60. "McSpaden three-putted the 17th and 18th greens," Freddie declared, "and the way he was going that day he should have been down in one putt both times." "Jug," by the way, holds the record for a score in tournament play—a 59 turned in over the par-71, 6,500-yard San Antonio course.

The popular young pro, a member of the present Ryder Cup team, is now starting his fifth season at Winchester.

* * *

A new tournament for the pros was announced yesterday—the medal-and-match play pro-amateur affair to be held at United Shoe May 24-26 for a purse of $1,000. If the tournament proves successful, the club may try sponsoring a tournament of national proportions, which would attract the best pros in the country.

* * *

Speakers following the dinner last night included: Harold W. Pierce, President of the U. S. G. A.; Herbert Jaques, Past-President of the U. S. G. A.; C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., President of the M. G. A.; Richard D. McDonough, Secretary-Treasurer of the New Hampshire Golf Association; Raynor M. Gardiner, Secretary of the N. E. Golf Association; Joel Smith, Vice-President of the P. G. A.; Jack Counsell, President of the Greenkeepers' Club of N. E.; Fred Corcoran; Eugene F. Wogan, President of the N. E. P. G. A., and Bill Cunningham and George Carens, representing the press.

New Settings for Golf Pros

Following is a list of New England Professional Golfers' Association members whose positions have changed this season:

George Apalakis — transferred from Meadowbrook G. C., Reading, Mass., to Bear Hill G. C., Stoneham, Mass.

George Beech — left his position at Franklin C. C., Franklin, Mass.

Bill Boebel—left his postion at Webster-Dudley G. C., Webster, Mass.

C. Harry Bowler—left Marlboro C. C., Marlboro, Mass., to become steward at Brae Burn C. C., West Newton, Mass.

Carl Burns—moved to Wanumetonomy G. C., Newport, R. I., from Sachuset G. C., Newport, R. I.

Harry Clough—takes over at Westboro G. C., Westboro, Mass.

Les Cottrell—left Bear Hill G. C., Stoneham, Mass., to enter business in New York.

Tom Donnolley—takes over at Fresh Pond G. C., Cambridge, Mass.

George Dunn, Sr.—getting ready to retire from Concord C. C., Concord, N. H., and will be replaced by Jimmy Gantz.

George Easton—left Potowomenut C. C., Warwick, R. I., to go to Bristol, Tenn.

Milton Fish—replaces Clark Morrow at Woods Hole G. C., Falmouth, Mass.

George Flanagan—left his position at Sandy Burr C. C., Wayland, Mass., because of illness. Replaced by Nick Gianferante from Westboro G. C., Westboro, Mass.

Jimmy Gantz—getting ready to take over Concord C. C., Concord, N. H.

Jerry Gianferante—Left St. Croix C. C., Calais, Maine, to become pro at Brattleboro C. C., Brattleboro, Vt.

Nick Gianferante—takes over at Sandy Burr C. C., Wayland, Mass.

Steve Golbert—moves up from assistant pro to pro at Marlboro C. C., Marlboro, Mass.

Tony Guliano—takes over at Louisquisett G. C., N. Providence, R. I.

Eddie Kirouac—Replaces George Beech at Franklin C. C., Franklin, Mass.

Tom Lamey—takes over at Sankaty Head G. C., Nantucket, Mass.

John MacGregor—may be replaced at Auld Newbury G. C., S. Byfield, Mass., by Phil Martignetti, now at St. Johnsbury C. C., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Phil Martignetti—may replace John MacGregor at Auld Newbury G. C., S. Byfield, Mass.

Franklin Milan—takes over at Portsmouth C. C., Portsmouth, N. H., and at Wentworth G. C., Portsmouth.

Clark Morrow—moves from Woods Hole G. C., Falmouth, Mass., to Meadowbrook G. C., Reading, Mass.

Dan O'Connell—Replaces Arthur Wedgeworth at Merrimac Valley C. C., Methuen, Mass. Also affiliated with Cliff C. C., Ogunquit, Maine.

Alex Ohlson—formerly at Lexington G. C., Lexington, Mass., and now its manager. Replaced by Carl Petterson.

Carl Petterson—moved from Hooper G. C., Walpole, N. H., to Lexington G. C., Lexington, Mass.

Harry Pezzulo—now out of a job because Barrington C. C., Barrington, R. I., is to be cut up into house lots.

Elmer Reed—moved up from assistant pro at Brae Burn C. C., West Newton, Mass., to pro at Nashua C. C., Nashua, N. H.

Charlie Rice—takes over at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

"Red" Stanton—left his position at Stow G. C., Stow, Mass., to go to South America on business.

Jim Turnesa—left Louisquisset G. C., N. Providence, R. I., to become pro at a club in New York.

Arthur Wedgeworth—transferred from Merrimac Valley C. C., Methuen, Mass., to Unicorn G. and C. C., Stoneham, Mass. Replaced by Dan O'Connell.

Rock Wheeler—left his position at Brattleboro C. C., Brattleboro, Vt., to go into insurance business.

Junior Olympics Will Be Changed

Canada is taking a firmer grip in the way of jurisdiction of ice hockey—its traditional game. The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association announcement that an international association is being formed is really a move to master the world hockey situation.

It is an acknowledged fact that Canada maintains and supports more hockey teams and more opportunities for youngsters to play hockey than any other nation. Rather than have small foreign countries who do maintain and support hockey, but on a minor scale, have equal voting power, the new formation will weld Canada and the United States in strength with an invitation extended to England. These three alone would have voting power.

England probably will fall in line with the Canadian request since the majority of English hockey teams are built around a Canadian nucleus and without that nucleus, English hockey would not be very good or entertainnig. And while it is in the power of Canada to grant or refuse permission for Canadians to play in England it will be advantageous for England to join the new gathering.

Apart from the straight news announcements, the most interesting angle for local consumption, brought back by Walter A. Brown, manager of the Boston Garden and Arena, is that the Junior Olympics are not conforming to C. A. H. A. rules. The juniors must be under 20 years of age instead of 21 and to bring this about the local hockey officials will have to break up the junior and form an intermediate team, thereby raising the age limit. It may be that the new intermediate team will supplant the juniors in name and importance.

Sports Variety at Lasell

Wide World

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Newly elected heads of spring sports at Lasell shown as they prepared to start the spring sports program. They are student heads of the different sports. Left to right: Grace Roberts of Jericho, N. Y. (riding); Barbara Schilf of Bethany, Conn. (baseball); Priscilla Sleeper of Newton, Mass. (tennis); Nancy Bailey of Jamaica Plain, Mass. (golf); Barbara Waters of Montclair, N. J. (archery); Elizabeth English of Norwood, Mass. (crew).

Michigan and Indiana Return to Drake Relays Affords Big Ten Meet Preview

Des Moines Classic Scheduled April 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 16—Return of University of Michigan and Indiana University track teams to the Drake Relays April 27 will make of the Des Moines classic a preview of the Big Ten championships to be held at Northwestern University on May 24 and 25.

Only Ohio State from the Big Ten has not entered the Drake meet, which, in its 30-year history, has gained attention for the Middle West as cradle of track and field champions.

Better Penn Records

With the Western Conference teams playing a major role, performances at Drake have outstripped those of the Penn Relays, eastern counterpart and original relay championships of America. Since 1921, when similar events on the same dates have provided a basis of comparison, Drake performances have bettered Penn records 147 times to 112, while 13 have been tied.

25 by Midwest Teams

Middle Western teams have contributed heavily to those events in which the Penn meet has been superior as colleges on the eastern border of the section, including Indiana, Michigan, Ohio State and less frequently Chicago, Michigan State and Notre Dame, have elected competition at Penn.

Of the 112 Penn performances which bettered Drake marks since 1921, 25 were by Midwest teams, including 22 by the Big Ten, and of the ties seven were contributed by Big Ten schools and two by other Midwest teams.

At Drake the Big Ten has asserted its strength with more than 130 winning performances in the last 19 years. Indiana and Michigan will head the formidable 1940 entry list with the brilliant Roy Cochran and Campbell Kane leading the Hoosiers and the Wolverines putting forth strong relay combinations including the Big Ten and Butler Relays mile champions and middle distance and distance relays centered about Captain Ralph Schwarzkopf.

Oliver, Mangrum and McHale Are Likeliest Future Stars

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Freddie Corcoran, the Boston bean-eater who is taking a brief vacation from chaperoning the country's top tournament golfers around the circuit, went back to work long enough today to compile some final observations on the winter tour just past.

These observations included the facts that:

Ed (Porky) Oliver, the Hornell (N. Y.) 225-pounder; Lloyd Mangrum, Dick Metz's assistant at Oak Park, Ill., and Jimmy McHale, new assistant to Ed Dudley at Philadelphia, were the likeliest future stars uncovered on the tour.

Demaret No. 1

Jimmy Demaret, besides being the No. 1 money-winner, contributed two of the circuit's outstanding individual performances. He won the San Francisco match play open without being down at any point to any opponent in five straight matches, and he turned in the best nine-hole round by playing the back nine of the Augusta National course in 30, in the first round of the Masters', which he won.

Ben Hogan, besides winning three tournaments in succession with a total performance that was 34 under par for 216 holes, also was the most consistent of the tournament tourers. The little White Plains (N. Y.) pro finished in the money in each of his 15 starts.

Last-Round 65

Mangrum's first-round 64, eight under par, in the Masters', was the most brilliant 18 holes of the winter, and Lawson Little's last-round 65 to win the Los Angeles open by one stroke over Clayton Heafner was the finest finish.

Craig Wood, playing as well as ever, was the most consistent of the veterans. The blond from Mamaroneck, N. Y., was forever finishing well up in the money, and teamed with another veteran, Cleveland's Billy Burke, to win the Miami-Biltmore four-ball.

Accurate Barometer

The winter tour stood up well as an accurate barometer of player ability. On the strength of their winter tour showings, Mangrum and Willie Goggin of San Francisco were given the last two places in the Augusta Masters' starting field. Result? Mangrum finished a fine second, while Goggin was tied for fourth.

All of which leads to a closing observation, to wit: That Freddie Corcoran once again did a masterful job of guiding the tour, for which he is entitled to no end of thanks from the pros, the customers, the promoters, and the press alike.

Broaca Is Sold

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have announced the sale of Johnny Broaca, right-handed pitcher, to Jersey City of the International League for an undisclosed sum. He had been used principally as a batting practice pitcher this spring.

Broaca came to the Indians a year ago as a free agent after holding out during the entire 1938 season from the New York Yankees He was used as a relief hurler during the 1938 season, winning four and losing two games. His home is in Lawrence, Mass.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 15

Texas League

Shreveport 10, Oklahoma City 3.
Beaumont 6, Fort Worth 5.
Dallas 7, Houston 5.
San Antonio 2, Tulsa 1.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

South Association

No games scheduled.

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New Thrills for Yachtsmen

Twenty-four foot overall "110" class small boat which combines speed and ability in rough waters. Inset: The larger type which ranges up to 55 feet with roomy cabin quarters and capable of making nearly nine knots with a small four-cylinder motor along with sailing accomplishments.

Big Demand for New Type of Yacht

A trim new type of sail boat, 24 feet overall and "110" class is the result of a collaboration between C. Raymond Hunt, the racing skipper, and the firm of George Lawley & Son, Neponset.

These "110" boats provide a combination of qualities, entirely unequaled in the previous experience of the builders. They seem to represent good quality rather than a compromise of one good quality in favor of another.

They are also drier along with a comfortable, roomy cockpit. The builders report that they now have orders for more than 100 whereas before the first of the year there were only 18 ordered.

The builders have developed the same type of boat on a larger scale with cruising accommodations. Despite their narrow beam, the cruisers have an exceptional amount of room for their inches and the cost per unit of accommodations is lower than that of conventional boats.

The Huntress, exhibited in the New York Motor Boat Show, is a motor-sailer. The 37-footer makes nearly nine knots under power with a small four-cylinder engine and is smart handling under sail. There are accommodations for four with full headroom under the dog house, and sleeps from two to four with roomy quarters.

Lawley reports much interest in this type of boat and others of larger size ranging up to 55 feet. One is now under construction of 47 feet with double cabin arrangement.

Sport Siftings

Now that Princeton will enter crews in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta at Poughkeepsie, rowing will be more popular at Old Nassau. . . . We expect Dartmouth will follow suit some day. . . . Tryouts for the all-New York schoolgirl lacrosse team will be held May 11 at Garden City, L. I. . . . This is Joe Cronin's fifteenth year of major-league baseball.

* * *

As the Bermuda yacht race will not be held this year because of the war a race from Block Island to Mt. Desert Rock and then to Gloucester will be held. . . . Navy has a fine two-letter athlete in Roy Falconer a sophomore. He was guard on the basketball team and is third base on the nine. . . . The Stockton Soft Ball Association pays its umpires only $2 for umpiring two games a night.

* * *

Five former University of Alabama football players are coaching Southeastern Conference colleges. . . . Iowa baseball teams have finished in the first division of the Big Ten Conference nine times in 14 years Otto Vogel has coached them. They won the title in 1939 and tied for it in 1927 and 1938.

* * *

It isn't very often that only five swimmers hold the eight indoor individual A. A. U. titles as is the case this year. Adolph Kiefer, Tom Haynie and Al Patnik took two each. . . . Westmore Willcox, Jr., who is a candidate for the Harvard College Fund Council, was a member of the Crimson varsity track, football and baseball teams in his undergraduate days. He was a great quarter-miler and graduated in 1917.

G. M. R. H.

Canadian Golf

TORONTO (CP)—Dates for the Canadian open golf championship at the Scarboro Golf and Country Club, Toronto, have been announced as Aug. 15-17 by Secretary B. L. Anderson of the Royal Canadian Golf Association. Scarboro was selected several weeks ago as the site of the championship.

The Ontario open is to be played Aug. 8 and 9 at Erie Downs, Fort Erie.

Young Handley Sold

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The Pirates have announced the outright release of infielder Eugene Handley to Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League. Handley had little chance of earning a Pirate berth when it came to crowding out his older brother, Lee, and other infielders of more experience.

Factory Clerk Becomes Bowling Congress Hero

DETROIT, April 16 (AP)—While champions and near-champions have fallen by the wayside, a bespectacled factory clerk has become the hero of the American Bowling Congress.

Rolling in the late afternoon, with only a few fans and fellow keglers looking on, George Pallage, of Akron, Ohio, yesterday became the seventh person in the history of the A. B. C. to roll a perfect 300 game.

Just another "unknown" rolling in the singles event, Pallage became the center of attraction when the word got around he had nine strikes in a row after mediocre opening games of 187 and 158. The odds were all against him, but slowly and methodically he proceeded to add three more strikes and the coliseum echoed with cheers.

In the 40 years since the A. B. C. came into being, only six bowlers had accomplished the perfect game in the annual tournaments until Pallage added a seventh name to the list yesterday. In that time more than 300,000 bowlers have rolled 2,100,000 games.

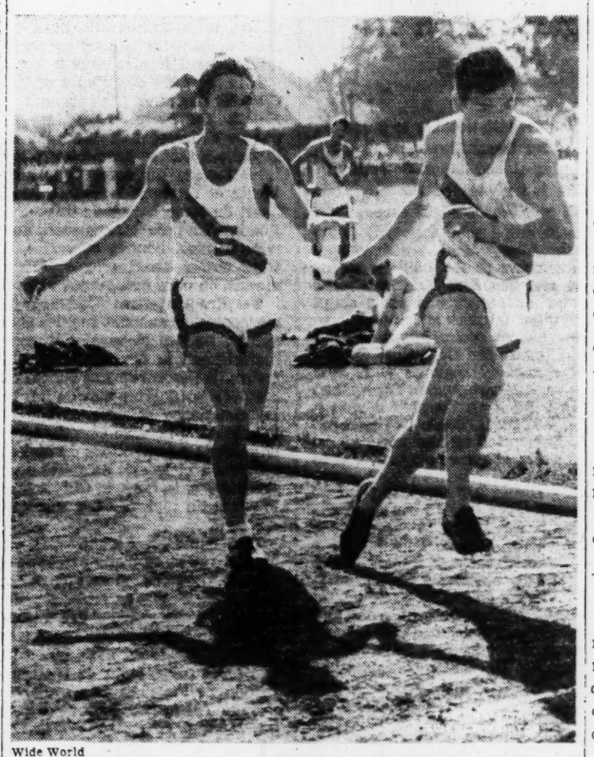
Pallage's total score was not good enough to make the high standings board, despite his perfect game, but his feat overshadowed the changes which were made. Another Akron bowler, Encil Carpenter, barber, turned in a 1931 total for fifth place in the all-events, while the Creep Inn No. 2 team of Cleveland rolled 2,932 in the evening session to take eighth place in the five-man event.

Glenn to Landis

CHICAGO (AP)—Catcher Joe Glenn of the St. Louis Browns, a holdout for 47 days, has presented his case to Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of baseball, with Landis withholding comment.

Glenn, last of the major league holdouts for 1940, had appealed to the Commissioner for a hearing which involves a salary dispute.

World Record Dash



Wide World

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Here Capt. Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford takes the baton from teammate Ernie Clark to dash a terrific last lap in the mile relay, setting a world's record of 3m. 10.5s. It was in the meeting with U. C. L. A.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Dick Hough, Princeton, lowered world 100-meter breastroke swimming record to 1:07.3.

Five Years Ago

Despite frigid weather, six Major League opening baseball games drew 103,687 fans.

Cooke and Riggs Move Forward In River Oaks Tennis

HOUSTON, Texas, April 16 (AP)—Nonchalant Bobby Riggs loafed through his opening match yesterday as half-a-hundred contestants were swept from the River Oaks invitation tennis tournament. He eliminated David Peden, Houston, 6—3, 6—2.

Favorites came through unscathed, paired against men of far less ability. Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., seeded second to Riggs, defeated Billy Pou of Austin, 6—2, 6—3, and Bernard Jacoby of New York, 6—4, 6—1. Because of the size of the field some players took on two opponents.

Cooke was the only well-regarded player who was forced to do double duty.

Bryan Grant gave a mild version of his slide-and-scramble style in eliminating Tom Nixon of San Antonio, 6—1, 6—3. Grant is seeded third and Guernsey fourth.

Charles Hare, lanky British southpaw, ousted Arthur Trum, local player, 6—3, 6—0, just before dusk fell. Hare is seeded seventh.

The last-seeded contestant, Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., defeated Tom Glenn of Austin, 6—2, 6—4.

The only other foreign entrant in the men's singles besides Hare is Xavier Fernandez of Lima, Peru, a student at Texas A. & M. College. He fell before Donald Longcope, basketball coach at Houston's Lamar High School, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Amateur Hockey Planning a New League Combine

MONTREAL, April 16 (AP) — Plans for the formation of a new amateur hockey organization, tentatively called the International Ice Hockey League, were announced at the meeting yesterday of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. The C. A. H. A. and the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States have agreed to form the new circuit and the British Ice Hockey Association will be invited to join.

Prof. W. V. Hardy of Edmonton, Alta., C. A. H. A. President, was named President of the new group and Tom Lockhart of New York First Vice-President.

The Canadian Association favored continuing its agreement with the National Hockey League, which provides that the professional circuit will not sign players of junior age and will not sign amateur players after Jan. 1 without the consent of the amateur club, Hardy said.

The Association also altered its definition of an amateur hockey player, making it: "one who either has not engaged or is not engaged in organized professional hockey."

Five walks in a single game ended a 14-game batting streak for Charlie Keller.

Charlie Yates of Atlanta, Ga., was 1938 British amateur champion.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Yankees After Fifth Straight

Mathematically speaking, as Moe Berg would say, both the Yankees and Cincinnati Reds are treading on dangerous soil. In their search for further fame and glory in the baseball field this summer, the champions of the American and National Leagues are bucking the law of averages.

Although this angle has no actual bearing on the outcome of the pennant races, it is nevertheless interesting to note that no club in the history of the pastime has ever won five flags without interruption. By winning in 1939, the Yankees ran their string to four. In the past 15 years, champions have repeated only twice in the National League. The Cardinals won in '30 and '31; the Giants in '36 and '37.

Yankees Favored

Of the present titleholders, the Yankees would seem to stand the better chance of shattering precedent. Joe McCarthy has not built the sort of club that will fall apart in one season. On paper, the Red Sox are formidable—particularly when they have oats in their hands. Defensively, nowever, Joe Cronin will probably miss the boat again. By early October the Yankees should stand above the field with that unparalleled record of five successive crowns. Last fall they set up a new standard by capturing their fourth straight World Series.

The Reds, under Uncle Will McKechnie, will not win without a struggle. Where only the Red Sox seem capable of challenging the Yanks in the junior league, three or four clubs might replace the Reds. The Cardinals head the list of contenders, but the Dodgers, Giants and Pirates are not without supporters. The Dodgers finished third in '39 and look like a club of the future. The Giants are featuring the comebacks of Hubbell and Schumacher, they have a new Whitehead at third base and young Johnny Rucker in center field. The Pirates are learning the Frisch system.

McCarthy Is High

If Joe McCarthy pilots his potent dreadnaught successfully through American League waters this year, he will pull himself higher among the managerial elite Connie Mack has won nine pennants in the younger circuit with his White Elephants. Miller Huggins won six with former Yankee clubs. McCarthy is shooting for his sixth in the American League, and he already is the only manager to win flags in both circuits. Remember how he did it back in '29 with the Cubs?

In the National League, John McGraw's 10 pennants are still first by a comfortable margin. Bill McKechnie, to keep the records straight, is going after his fourth. He had the Pirates in '25, the Cardinals in '28 and, of course, the Reds last season. If Ray Blades makes the grade with his latest collection of Cardinals, it will be his first flag. Gabby Hartnett and Frankie Frisch have realized the thrill of piloting in a World Series, Gabby with the Cubs in '38 and Frank with the '34 Cardinals. In the event that the Dodgers win, Leo Durocher would be taking part in his first October classic as a skipper—provided he is still leading the Ebbets Field crew by October. And don't laugh.

For a change, the major league season begins with only one new manager on the books. Since the start of the '39 campaign, Frisch has succeeded Pie Traynor at Pittsburgh. Frisch is not a stranger, and he probably will be with the Pirates long after two or three other fellows have been railroaded into the minors or among the unemployed. The most secure leader, as far as contract is concerned, is Cronin, who recently signed papers that assure him of the Red Sox berth through 1944.

However, to the man on the street, no manager seems more secure than Joe McCarthy. "I could be a great manager with those players," fans have often said. But don't you believe it. McCarthy is fortunate in having better-than-average material at the stadium, but he also has a remarkable way of handling men. Perhaps no big league pilot was ever more expert than Joe in this particular part of the game. He is a master. Anyone who can assemble a group of professional athletes from all parts of the country and get them working like one big happy family—and keep them that way—must have something on the ball.

Shaw Biggest Prize Winner In Indianapolis Racing

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis, the "Dapper Dan" of automobile racing who won last year's 500-mile race here, has become the biggest money winner in the history of the event.

Officials dug back through their records and figured out that Shaw had pocketed $71,300 in winnings on the Indianapolis speedway since he first raced on the track in 1927.

His $20,000 first prize last year enabled him to pass Louis Meyer of Huntington Park, Calif., in prize money and his standing at the head of the parade apparently is secure because Meyer, who won three races and $69,000, has announced his retirement from the speed game.

Shaw finished fourth in 1927, second in 1933, 1935 and 1938; seventh in 1936, and first in 1937 and 1939.

Meyer was first in 1928, 1933 and 1936; second in 1929, and fourth in 1930 and 1937. Last year he seemed on the road to his fourth victory until two accidents in the last 100 miles put him out of the race at 492 miles.

Meyer has driven farther on the Indianapolis track than any other driver—5,249 miles. Tony Gulotta of Detroit is second with 4,880 miles, Cliff Bergere of Hollywood, Calif., third with 4,745 and Shaw fourth with 4,171.

If Meyer stands by his retirement pledge, Shaw will be the only driver in this year's race among the first 10 money winners.

Trailing Shaw and Meyer are Tommy Milton of Detroit, two-time winner, $49,600; Harry Hartz of Los Angeles, never a winner but second three times and fourth twice, $37,000; the late Jimmy Murphy of Los Angeles, 1922 winner, $33,500; Fred Frame of Los Angeles, 1932 victor, $33,000; Ralph De Palma of New York, winner in 1915, $31,400; the late Bill Cummings of Indianapolis, 1934 winner, $30,200; Rene Thomas of Paris, France, winner in 1914, $30,000, and Jules Goux of Paris, France, 1913 victor, $28,500.

Four-Stroke Margin a Record

Jimmy Demaret's four stroke margin of victory in the recent Masters Tournament constituted another record for the happy Houston professional in his sensational charge across the winter golf season.

In six previous Masters, three were won by one stroke, two by two while the other ended in the famous tie between Gene Sarazen and Craig Wood. In most of the Demaret's winter victories, he was obliged to come from behind, but at Augusta he snatched a one stroke lead on the third round and then applied the real pressure on the final march. Demaret averaged but a small fraction over 71 strokes per round in five medal play victories, and only in the Western open, where the weather was wintry, was his total over the well known even fours.

Jim's greatest golf unquestionably was played in the San Francisco Match Play open, which is second only to the P. G. A. in hole play. Qualifying second with 141, he battered his way past Charles Sheppard, Earl Fry, Jimmy Hines, Dick Metz, and Willie Goggin without ever being one down. Demaret is one professional equally adept at medal or match play and already he is being stamped the favorite for the U. S. national open and P. G. A. championships.

With 267 points already earned on the P. G. A. Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy, Demaret is only 206 short of the total by which Byron Nelson won the award last year. If Jimmy plays the more important summer tournaments at his recent clip, he may have the trophy tucked safely away by September.

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Ranking

Class A

First Ten

1. Donald M. Frame, Harvard Club.
2. John S. Harrison, Jr., Downtown Athletic Club.
3. Samuel Cochran, Jr., University Club.
4. Stanley G. Haskins, Harvard Club.
5. Eliot D. Pratt, University Club.
6. Arthur H. Barker, Yale Club.
7. Richard S. Rothschild, Downtown Athletic Club.
8. Baldwin Terry, Yale Club.
9. J. J. Thackera, Harvard Club.
10. S. E. Davenport, Harvard Club.

Class B

*1. Valentine A. Ely, Apawamis Club.
*2. H. Williamson Pell, Jr., Princeton Club.
*3. Trumbull Richard, Princeton Club.
*4. John C. Botts, Princeton Club.
*5. James W. Gerard, Jr., Seventh Regiment Club.
*6. A. S. Cookman, Jr., Englewood Field Club.
7. Frank J. Bowden, Seventh Regiment Club.
8 Howard V. Richard, Princeton Club.
9. John C. Graham, Sleepy Hollow Country Club.
10. D. Fowler, Seventh Regiment Club.

*These men to play in Class "A" in 1940-1941.

Class C

*1. Curtis F. Brown, Short Hills Club.
*2. Edward G. Sweeney, Princeton Club.
*3. F. Y. Larkin, Princeton Club.
*4. C. Ewen Cameron, Jr., Essex Club of Newark.
*5. Joseph A. Overton, Downtown Athletic Club.
*6. Seymour Dribben, Princeton Club.
*7. D. D. Alger, University Club.
8. Richard H. Anderson, Raritan Valley Country Club.
9. David H. Scott, Brown Club.
10. Carl H. Endemann, Cornell Club.

*These men to play in Class B in 1940-41.

Class C New Jersey Division

*1. Curtis F. Brown, Short Hills Club.
*2. C. Ewen Cameron, Jr., Essex Club of Newark.
3. Richard H. Anderson, Raritan Valley Country Club.
4. Raymond Potter, Raritan Valley Country Club.
5. James H. Swing, Raritan Valley Country Club.
6. Robert F. Roehr, Montclair Athletic Club.
7. Paul C. Lamb, Englewood Field Club.
8. Frank G. Charshee, Elizabeth Town & Country Club.
9. John S. Foster, Essex Club of Newark.
10. V. L. Heuser, Montclair Athletic Club.

*Will play in Class B in 1940-41.

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The Home Forum

A Hatful of Memory

IN MY OLDEST HAT, I found five eggs today. Surprising enough at first sight, their presence there seems doubly appropriate when viewed in the light of second thoughts. So many adventures have their origin inside a man's hat; and, whatever a bird's egg may not be, it is certainly the beginning of a new adventure For that reason alone, therefore, these eggs might be said to have been well placed in any hat; but, in the case of this particular headpiece, a once resplendent silk topper of the type worn long ago by any man who wished to be taken for a gentleman, there was a second point of suitability.

The first hat I ever remember seeing had eggs in it!

I saw the conjuror take them out. From the same exciting well of wonder, I also saw him bring forth a large cake—into which the eggs were understood to have been transformed—a small duck, a rabbit, and a collection of full-sized national flags. The effect of this mass production of the unexpected was to plant in my infant mind a firm determination that, even if I could never hope to become a conjuror, I would at least possess, some day, a hat like his.

* * *

Realization of this modest ambition was not difficult. The passage of years carried me through childhood and youth, in a world where tall hats were plentiful. Their uses were as varied as the heads inside them. They were at once a link between high finance and low comedy, a symbol of sober respectability and an adornment of the butterfly life. Indispensable for state occasions, they also served to introduce a note of almost regal elegance to humble social functions. When I emerged from youth into manhood, my elders were only beginning to value hard-hattedness rather less than hard-headedness, and the acquirement of my first and only topper was regarded as a natural preliminary step toward the state of matrimony.

Photographic evidence exists to prove that I wore it at a slightly rakish angle, thus giving a false impression of frivolity due to the vigor with which wedding guests had hurled rice and confetti at it, and me. Although I am no worshiper of hats, it was not my desire then or at any later date to treat my silk hat carelessly. Other young men, scholars at Eton for example, might play "passage football" with theirs; Members of Parliament could occasionally sit down on theirs; for economic and aesthetic reasons alike, I preferred to cherish mine as the work of art it must have appeared to the man who made it.

It was destined to have its place in family history. There was another place reserved for it, when not in use, in a bucket-shaped box on the top shelf of the wardrobe. There perhaps it might have remained in honorable retirement, even after thirty years of varying fortune, but for a radical change in its owner's way of life.

* * *

When a man who has spent uncounted days in and about great cities, living with crowds, though occasionally called up to pay homage to kings, betakes himself to the sparsely-peopled quietude of Silent Bay, he has no good excuse for allowing an ancient relic of forgotten fashion to occupy space required for other things in the limited accommodation of a seaside cottage. He does not, normally, wish to walk about wearing it. To do so, even on the sands or the rugged mountain paths above them, would be to excite comment.

The day came when it was said that "the old hat must go." As moths had given a new meaning to its association with "the butterfly life," I agreed. But, because the sowing of a new lawn suggested one more possible use for it, it did not go far. It was balanced askew on a broomstick, pretending to scare birds; but actually serving them as a place of rest between meals, when a bearded stranger stopped at the garden gate to look at it.

"That's a thing," he told me solemnly, "that I don't like to see. A silk hat on a scarecrow!"

"Good gracious! Why not?" I asked. "The birds don't seem to mind it."

"I'm not thinking about the birds. It's the hat that interests me." And, after a pause, he added unexpectedly: "Mind if I come in an' have a look at that one a bit closer, like?"

* * *

Welcomed in, he took the hat in his gnarled hands, turned it over, pulled out the lining, examined some markings inside, nodded his head and grunted. "I thought as much. Boy and man, I worked, like my father before me, in the place where hats like this were made. I wouldn't be telling a lie if I told you I made this one myself."

"Thirty years ago?" I looked at his wrinkled face.

"Aye. And, if it had been twenty, it would ha' been one of the last I did make. 'Tis a dead trade now, but it were a grand one. Father to son they handed it down, you know."

With the hat still in his hands, he explained the method of its construction, the skillful building up of the sides and the crown with layers of calico stiffened with a varnish of shellac, the molding, the curving of the brim, the covering, the ironing and the stretching and other stages in a complicated process of manufacture which he recalled with a craftsman's pride. He told me of hats he and his father made for men famous in history.

"But 'tis all over and done for long since," he said. When I suggested that fashion might bring silk hats in again, he answered with a wry smile: "Why, they tell me even Cabinet Ministers hardly ever wear 'em now. And I read in the paper myself a few weeks ago that the President of the United States has taken to a soft Homburg except for very special occasions."

"There will always be special occasions somewhere," I murmured, trying to comfort him.

"You may think so. All the same, 'tis a poor sight for an old man to see what a fine hat's come to in the end."

"Perhaps it isn't the end," I said. "Don't think of what the hat is now. Think of what it has been and what it may be. You ought to be glad you made it, if I tell you what it has done for me. It has persuaded policemen to salute me when they might have arrested me. It has opened many doors that would have been closed in my face if I had not been wearing it. Beneath that hat, I have been able to travel where even a magic carpet could not have taken me—"

"Are you a magician?" he interrupted suspiciously.

"No. Only an old journalist. But that hat did more than cover my hair on many special occasions. It has admitted me to the presence of kings and the children of kings. There was a night when it enabled me to sit in a theater on equal terms with the man who was later to become the Emperor of Japan. There was a day when it secured me the privilege of riding in a procession with the last Shah of Persia. I don't know exactly what you were looking for in it just now; but, if I look long enough into it myself, I can pull out a fairly big hatful of history in addition to a lot of family anniversaries that concern nobody else."

* * *

"Aye! I reckon you can." He peered into the crown once more. "I remember my old father saying one day, when he got a double price for making a new one for the old Earl: 'You never know what will come out of a good hat, my lad!' "

"Some of the cleverest thoughts, noblest aims, and wisest plans in the world may have come out of the hats you made for men you never knew," I suggested, still trying to cheer him up as he restored my moth-eaten property to my possession.

"That's a good 'un." He chuckled softly. Then he straightened the shabby old cap on his own head and went away, repeating to himself, as an old man sometimes will: "You never know what'll come out of a good hat."

It was perhaps a fortnight later, after I had tossed it onto a shelf in the potting-shed, that one of the conjuring tricks which nature does so much better than man was advertised by the appearance of some bits of grass, wool, and moss, where now there are eggs to promise the emergence of five robins from mine.

HENRY W. ARCHER

Coast Garden

Low in this grotto roofed by windy skies,
Perched on a salt-splashed salient of coast,
Summertime does not cease.
Boulders, rolled smooth upon a surf-worn beach,
Bone-gray, and pastelled both by sun and wind,
Shelter its time-release.

Wind-waves may break against the sea-stone wall,
Breeze-bugles blow against the bolted door,
Unravaged roses grow and petals fall
Tranquilly crimson, to the sandstone floor.

Pear-tree and apple-bough spread lazy arms
Wide, along parapets of sun-hot stone,
Taking their fruitful ease.
Thyme and red love-lies-bleeding, and sea-pinks
And pansies still brew honey where the wall
Shelters their pool of peace.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Sunday in Paris to A New England Man

Paris, 27th December, 1846.

MY DEAR S——:

Sunday in Paris, is anything but Sunday, to a New England man: and if I did not take the greatest pains, I should lose entirely the days of the week. This misfortune happened to me last week: and when the servant in the morning, told me it was *Samedi*, and not *Vendredi*, I was almost indignant, that he should distrust my recollection, and could not be convinced until by a particular reckoning, counting my fingers, and looking at an old newspaper, the sad truth was brought to my mind, that I had lost a day. The streets are as full of people as on other days: the shops are almost universally open, especially in the morning: commerce and traffic go on: and the masons and carpenters ply the trowel and the hammer: and at night, the theatres and places of amusement are all open, and crowded. I never before knew the value of a New England Sunday: I do not mean particularly in a religious view, but as a pause or resting place in the common business of life, when we can stop to take breath, and to refresh ourselves: or, otherwise, one would think the mind would become like the hard trodden pavement of the street, where nothing makes an impression, all is dry and barren, with no signs of vegetation or of life. . . . The theatres and public places are closed at half-past eleven, and people go home as quietly as if it were from church. . . . In the theatres there is not the slightest irregularity in the boxes, or the lobbies, or at the doors. This certainly speaks well for public decorum, and is very different from the state of things in London, New York, or Philadelphia.

Paris is full of shops, crowded with goods of the most splendid description. At this season, when Christmas and New Year's presents are to be made, nothing can exceed the beauty and variety, the richness, taste, and skill displayed in the articles exhibited, whether of gold or silver, paste or jewelry, china or glass, clothing or comestibles, articles of use, and articles of mere ornament and luxury. I thought the displays in London could not be exceeded, but here there seem to be many more. One thing impresses you at once, that the French are a most industrious people: and that their industry is equalled only by their taste. . . .

Paris abounds with Americans, and a great many reside here constantly. However, easy as it may be to read French, in which I have no difficulty, it is a very different matter to speak it intelligibly, and to understand it, as spoken by the French, with a rapidity, and with elisions which it is extremely difficult to follow. I shall not do much about it—but find my way already surprisingly facilitated, and hope in one month more to get along anywhere with ease.—From "European Life and Manners," by HENRY COLMAN (1850.)

By Courtesy of Parish-Watson Company, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

CHINESE CERAMIC FIGURES

THE POTTER'S ART seems to be the most widely representative of all handicraft. It is said that the history of Chinese art may be carefully traced in pottery, because specimens of all periods of culture are most readily accessible. Despite the fact that vases and bowls and figures wrought from clay are breakable, they have an amazing way of surviving the changes and stresses of time, while maintaining their original colors and textures.

This charming pair of figures shows one phase of the potter's art of the period of Ch'ien Lung (1736-1795). Brilliant epochs had preceded this interval, each characterized by its special style of ceramics. Ch'ien Lung was also enthusiastic over the arts, and handicraft continued to progress under his encouragement.

These two figures have a green ground with rose decoration. They represent Chinese ladies of elegant costume and graceful bearing.

Bargaining on An Abacus

OFTEN I SET OUT with nothing to guide me and wandered for hours through the dark, narrow, little flag-stoned *hongs*. Sometimes I went into the inner part of the city. The silks were all on "Lower Night Street" and the best Canton crepe shop was way down "Shiny Tooth Alley," and there was a Blackwood Furniture Street, and the toothbrush street, and Tai Sun Kai where the jade and amber and ivory and curio shops followed each other in quick succession.

Only a few people spoke Mandarin, the Chinese that I knew, and Cantonese seemed a hopelessly distorted language with nine tones and six variations. So when I bargained for something I did it on the abacus, and it was like a game of chess. The man would put his absurdly high price on the abacus, and then I would subtract some counters, and so it went.

On a sunny corner off Shep Bat Pu or Eighteenth Street was a small curio shop. The old man there had a string of carved bone beads that might once have belonged to a mandarin. I wanted them. Twenty dollars said the old man's abacus. I looked at it aghast and the game began. It kept up for three days. I appeared each morning and was silently and smilingly welcomed and given a chair. We resumed our bargaining. Now and then we drank tea. On the third day, when he gave me the beads for one dollar, we were sorry that the game was at an end. The old man cast about his shop for something I ought to want. A joint of bamboo delicately carved was chosen. Yes, I liked it. But something kept me at home the next day, and—I'm still wishing for that bamboo.—From "I Married a Vagabond," by RACHEL LATTA FRANCK. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

"Whose mind is stayed on thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE contains many promises of guidance, protection, and healing which are as applicable to human problems today as when they were first uttered. There are many who are battling with various problems, such as sickness, sin, or lack, to whom these promises have little significance because of their ignorance of God, an ignorance which believes that God sends both evil and good to His children. But it is surely possible for everyone who turns trustingly to God to know the truth about Him.

Through Christian Science, the honest seeker for Truth is enabled to prove that the divine promises can be fulfilled today. The familiar words of Isaiah (Isaiah 26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee," are invested with new meaning in the light which Christian Science throws upon the Scriptures. This divine Science not only reveals the spiritual meaning of this promise, but also enables us to prove its efficacy through learning how to keep our thoughts stayed on Truth.

The spiritual demand is clearly set forth by Mary Baker Eddy in the following words from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 261): "Look away from the body into Truth and Love, the Principle of all happiness, harmony, and immortality. Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

One may say: "How can I hold thought to 'the enduring, the good, and the true,' when I see on all sides discord, enmity, suffering, confusion? These seem so real; there is so much suffering everywhere." The clear, spiritualized thinking which Christian Science makes possible, does not ignore evil. Christian Science, when understood and obeyed in daily living, exposes the nothingness of evil through the understanding of the allness of God.

A woman on a journey was burdened with a great sense of fear for one who was in her care. As she lay sleepless and fearful, she suddenly remembered the promise, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee." Then she realized that her thoughts were dwelling on fear, worry, anxiety, instead of on God's love and protecting power, which she had proved true many times. Immediately she turned with loving gratitude and confidence to the truth of God's ever-presence, which the Bible and the Christian Science textbook had brought her, and she was comforted and gained refreshing rest. Her changed thinking brought inspiration and healing both to herself and to the one in her care, and the allness of God, good, was made manifest to them in many ways.

Mrs. Eddy also writes (*ibid.*, p. 275), "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle." From this "starting-point" in our thinking we can advance and destroy fear, anxiety, sorrow, and other forms of discord which appear real to the material senses. The understanding of God as divine Principle, unchanging, undeviating, steadfast, impersonal, impartial, brings the assurance that man, the idea of divine Principle, God, can never be outside of His government.

In working out a problem in mathematics we never doubt the rules. We know that if we obey them we always get the right answer to our problems. When a difficult problem baffles the student, this may be because he does not know the rules or because he has made a mistake and needs to detect and correct it. And as in the study of mathematics humility and teachableness are necessary, so in the study of Christian Science these qualities are most essential.

We understand God as Love through loving. The Apostle John wrote (I John 4:7), "Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God." If, then, at any time we are faced with a problem to which there seems to be no solution, let us examine our thinking and see if there are any latent thoughts which are unlike Love; perhaps an old grudge is being cherished, not destroyed, or perhaps dislike of certain places or ways of doing things is not being rejected. How petty some of these mortal thoughts appear when held up to the light of Love! We can always love more; we can always know that whatever may be the evidence around us only Love is true.

In Mrs. Eddy's poem, "Satisfied" (Poems, p. 79), are these lines:

"It matters not what be thy lot,
So Love doth guide;
For storm or shine, pure peace is thine,
Whate'er betide."

This is proved true in the experience of those who learn to turn to the loving Father-Mother God in humble obedience and confident trust.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Parce qu'il se confie en toi"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA BIBLE RENFERME maintes promesses de secours, de protection et de guérison qui, aujourd'hui comme autrefois, sont applicables aux problèmes de l'humanité. Parmi ceux qui sont aux prises avec divers problèmes, — maladie, péché, gêne, — beaucoup ne saisissent pas la valeur de ces promesses; ignorant en effet la vraie nature de Dieu, ils croient que Lui-même envoie le mal comme le bien. Mais si l'on se tourne avec confiance vers Dieu, on peut certainement apprendre à Le connaître.

Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, celui qui recherche sincèrement la Vérité parvient à prouver que les promesses divines trouvent aujourd'hui leur accomplissement. Ésaïe déclare (Ésaïe 26:3): "A celui dont le cœur est ferme tu assures la paix, une paix parfaite, parce qu'il se confie en toi;" ce verset bien connu acquiert un sens nouveau à la lumière que jette sur les Écritures la Science Chrétienne. Non seulement la Science divine nous révèle la signification spirituelle de cette promesse, mais encore elle nous permet d'en prouver la vertu si nous apprenons à rester mentalement fermes dans la Vérité.

A la page 261 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy expose clairement la discipline spirituelle à laquelle il faut se soumettre: "Détournez votre attention du corps pour contempler la Vérité et l'Amour, le Principe de tout bonheur, de toute harmonie et de l'immortalité. Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées."

Tel dira peut-être: "Comment puis-je fixer ma pensée fermement sur 'les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies,' quand autour de moi règnent la discorde, l'inimitié, la souffrance, le désordre? Ces choses me semblent bien réelles; je vois tant de misère partout!" La conscience éclairée et spiritualisée par l'étude de la Science Chrétienne ne feint pas d'ignorer les prétentions du mal. Pour qui la comprend et la met en pratique dans la vie journalière, la Science Chrétienne démasque le néant du mal, car elle fait voir que Dieu est Tout.

Une dame en voyage était extrêmement inquiète au sujet d'une personne qui lui était confiée. Soudain, alors que la crainte la tenait éveillée, elle se rappela cette promesse: "A celui dont le cœur est ferme tu assures la paix, une paix parfaite, parce qu'il se confie en toi." Elle vit alors qu'au lieu de fixer sa pensée sur l'amour de Dieu et sur la protection divine dont elle avait bien souvent prouvé l'efficacité, elle se laissait dominer par la peur, l'inquiétude et l'anxiété. Immédiatement, dans une pensée d'amour, de gratitude et de confiance, elle s'appuya sur le fait de l'éternelle présence de Dieu; et cette vérité que la Bible et le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien lui avaient enseignée lui valut le réconfort et un repos bienfaisant. Ses pensées avaient pris un nouveau cours, et ce changement apporta l'inspiration et la guérison non seulement à elle-même, mais aussi à la personne qui lui était confiée; toutes deux virent se manifester en diverses circonstances la totalité de Dieu, du bien.

Mrs. Eddy a également écrit (*ibid.*, p. 275): "Le point de départ de la Science divine est que Dieu, Esprit, est Tout-en-tout, et qu'il n'y a pas d'autre puissance, ni d'autre Entendement, — que Dieu est Amour, et partant, Il est Principe divin." Adoptant pour notre penser ce "point de départ," nous pouvons avancer et détruire la peur, l'anxiété, le chagrin ou les autres formes d'inharmonie que les sens matériels tiennent pour des réalités. Comprendre que Dieu est le divin Principe, immuable, fidèle, ferme, impersonnel, impartial, apporte l'assurance que l'homme — l'idée du divin Principe, de Dieu — ne peut se trouver hors de Son gouvernement.

S'il s'agit de résoudre un problème d'arithmétique, nul ne songe à mettre en doute les règles des nombres. On sait qu'en s'y conformant on obtient toujours une reponse juste. Si la difficulté du problème déconcerte l'élève, cela est dû ou bien à ce qu'il ne connaît pas les règles, ou bien à une erreur de calcul qu'il doit découvrir et corriger. L'humilité et le désir d'apprendre sont des qualités aussi essentielles à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne qu'à celle des mathématiques.

C'est en aimant que nous apprenons que Dieu est Amour. L'apôtre Jean écrit (I Jean 4:7): "Mes bien-aimés, aimons-nous les uns les autres; car l'amour vient de Dieu, et quiconque aime, est né de Dieu et connaît Dieu." Si un problème apparemment insoluble se présente à nous, examinons notre conscience et voyons si toutes nos pensées sont conformes à l'Amour. Peut-être entretenons-nous quelque ressentiment qu'il nous faut surmonter; peut-être éprouvons-nous de l'antipathie pour certains endroits ou certaines coutumes, et nous devrions abandonner cette attitude. La petitesse de maintes pensées mortelles apparaît si clairement à la lumière de l'Amour! Il est toujours possible d'aimer davantage; quelles que soient les circonstances ou l'aspect des choses, nous pouvons toujours savoir que seul l'Amour est vrai.

Dans le poème de Mrs. Eddy intitulé "Satisfait" (*Poems*, p. 79), nous lisons ces lignes:

"Quel que soit ton lot, si l'Amour
Seul te conduit,
Tienne est la paix, qu'il fasse jour,
Qu'il fasse nuit."

Ceux qui apprennent à se tourner vers Dieu dans un esprit d'obéissance et de véritable foi sont à même de prouver que ces paroles sont vraies.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Afternoon in Spring

Overwhelming spring
Pours in tumultuous fashion over the coast
As if it were in one brief day at most
Rebuilding man and earth and everything.
Along the hedges robins dash and bustle
Harried by problems of a household sort.
The maples fan out leaves with an audible rustle
And a small report.
Amid so much disturbance how can I
Keep both eyes open under so blue a sky?

CHARLES MALAM

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1940

Water-Power Development In N. E. Urged

Director of the Popular Government League appeals for Connecticut and Merrimac Valleys.

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Judson King, Director of the National Popular Government League, appealed today for development of power in New England's Merrimack and Connecticut valleys.

Mr. King, for many years associated with Senator George W. Norris (Ind), of Nebraska, in developing conservation policies, declared:

"It is short-sightedness personified to harness the Merrimack and Connecticut for flood control alone and fail to embrace other public benefits which in these days of modern technical and social engineering go with the development and interconnection of entire watersheds."

He estimated undeveloped water power in New England at two cents per kilowatt hour would net $100,000,000 annually.

Referring to protests in New Hampshire against army engineers' proposals for the Hopkinton-Weare dams, Mr. King declared:

"These people are the minute men in a situation charged with dynamite to New England and the whole United States as this decision involves a basic precedent."

Not Asked

He explained that although army engineers had approved the Hopkinton-Weare dams, the Power Commission and Agriculture Department had not been asked for their approval despite the fact the flood control law required their participation in plans for flood control works.

Army engineers, he charged, were "playing their usual game with the private power companies."

The Riverhill dam on the Contoocook River, a tributary of the Merrimack, he continued, would protect downstream cities, but would leave unprotected upstream communities for 50 miles—Rindge, Jaffrey, Peterboro, Hancock, Bennington, Antrim, Hillsboro, and Henniker.

A substitute plan, consisting of nine or ten small dams, he added, apparently has been rejected by army engineers and a "red herring," the Hopkinton-Weare dams, adopted "which would leave the upper Contoocook region unprotected."

More Needed

Mr. King, in a statement on conservation and power in New England, added that New England power concerns said their installed capacity was large enough to serve that section. But he declared that if New England per capita consumption were brought up to the national average by lower rates, 30 per cent more power would be needed.

Mr. King remarked that one of the chief industries of New England was dairying, and praised Gov. George D. Aiken, Vermont, for aiding Vermonters obtain rural electrification.

In Massachusetts, Mr. King declared, farmers' attempts to obtain rural electrification were "killed by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, for years under the thumb of the power companies."

Well-Known Auto Dealer In Fatal Airplane Crash

HIGGANUM, Conn., April 16 (AP)—There were two fatalities and two others were injured early today when a privately-chartered plane crashed and burned in a thick forest in the Ponset section of Higganum. State Police Sergeant Irving T. Shubert said the two fatally injured had been identified as Harry E. Noyes, head of the Noyes Buick Company of Boston, and Robert Rideout, one of his employees.

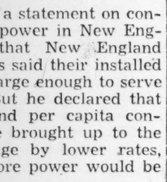
The injured were Charles Smith, caretaker of the Noyes estate at Marblehead, and the pilot, John R. Hartwell, of Marblehead.

Sergeant Shubert said Mr. Noyes chartered the plane from the Intercity Airlines in Boston last night and that the men were going to Palm Beach, Fla., where Mr. Noyes had a home.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy this afternoon, tonight and Wednesday; occasional light rain will threaten; slight temperature change; lowest tonight near 40 degrees; gentle to moderate south to east winds.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Occasional light rain on the coast and light rain or snow in the interior tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional light rain in south and light rain or snow in north portions tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south winds over north portion and moderate east winds over south portion; weather overcast with occasional light rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	52	New Orleans	64	76
Chicago	40	70	New York	48	50
Denver	40	71	Norfolk	56	69
Helena	27	36	Philadelphia	45	52
Kansas City	51	83	St. Louis	53	87
Los Angeles	50	68	San Francisco	52	61
Miami	61	74	Washington	50	52
Minneapolis	35	59			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. April 16.
B—Maximum, April 15.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:57 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Wednesday, 6:19 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:56 p. m.

Women Voters Have Say

By a Staff Photographer

Some Officers of Boston League of Women Voters

Left to right: Mrs. Thomas H. Mahony, Director; Miss Margaret McSweeney, incoming Vice-President; Mrs. Walter E. Dewey, member of the Nominating and Luncheon Committee; Mrs. Maurice Sagoff, Chairman of Economic Welfare.

Doctors Offer Plan to Block Government Health Control

Opposition to a compulsory national health insurance program, with constructive emphasis on ways and means of meeting the problem by an alternative system of voluntary budgeted medical service was expressed by Drs. Richard M. Smith, Allan M. Butler and Richard W. Ohler of Boston, speakers at the annual luncheon of the Boston League of Women Voters today at the Hotel Sheraton.

Discussing the Wagner national health bill designed to effectuate this national health program, and various other health measures before Congress, Dr. Smith felt that a more satisfactory plan could be worked out on a voluntary basis, with the Government supplementing the aid where necessary.

"There is undoubtedly a demand on the part of the public for an opportunity to budget medical costs," according to Dr. Butler who was of the view that this could best be met by providing a way for people here in Boston "to voluntarily and conservatively establish a service which permits budgeted medical costs."

Would Limit Numbers

The number of doctors participating in such a service, he thought, should be limited so that the service can be kept under control, and the quality of medical care preserved. A system of this kind, in Dr. Butler's opinion, would avoid the necessity of any compulsory measures.

Dr. Ohler spoke from the point of view of the general practitioner. "I believe I can say," he declared, "that the great majority of general practitioners hereabouts are opposed (1) to government interference in the practice of medicine; (2) to any change in the practice of medicine not sponsored by the Massachusetts Medical Society; and (3) to any plan or change which does not allow for the free choice of physician on the part of the patient."

Dr. Ohler challenged the implication in the new group medicine schemes that the independent doctor has not done a good job.

No Virtue in Mere Numbers

"There is no reason to assume," he said, "that groups of physicians acting together can practice better medicine than physicians acting as individuals." However, if some kind of a health program is developed, it was Dr. Ohler's feeling that it should not be a restricted local service, such as that proposed by Dr. Butler, but that it should be under the supervision of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Meeting in annual session after the luncheon, the Boston League of Women Voters reviewed accomplishments of the past year and considered its program for 1940-41.

Highlighted in the President's report of 1939 activities were the very successful open forums—today's discussion of voluntary prepayment medicine as opposed to compulsory measures being the last of the series; maintenance of a Voter's Information Booth on Boston Common preceding the fall elections; agreement by the Superintendent of Schools to the League's plan for an interpretation of the school system to the public; and establishment of closer working relations with the City Council, particularly regarding to the city budget.

On Agenda for Year

This report, prepared by Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President, was read by Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, Vice-President, who presided.

Points discussed by the League, on which special emphasis will be placed this coming year, were: (1) Re-organization of city departments and corrective legislation for Suffolk County administration; (2) Proportional representation for Boston; (3) Education of the public in slum clearance and low rent public housing; (4) Protection of consumer interests in relation to the cost of living; (5) Liason between School Committee and the public; (6) Improvement in payroll procedure; (7) Extension of League programs in settlement houses.

The following list of officers was presented to the membership by the Nominating Committee: Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President; Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, Miss Emilie H. Everett, Miss Margaret McSweeney, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Donald T. Field, Secretary; Mrs. John Morse, Treasurer; Mrs. Wilbur L. Davis, Mrs. Howard S. Hayward, Mrs. J. Verity Smith, Mrs. Joseph Goldman and Mrs. Harold Rosenfield, Directors.

Sponsors for the luncheon were: Edward Allen, Daniel Bloomfield, Dr. Hugh Cabot, Miss Ida M. Cannon, Miss Frances C. Curtis, Henry Dennison, Dr. Robert L. DeNormandie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E Dewey, Dr. M. Luise Dies, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Eliot, Dr. Channing Frothingham, Conrad Hobbs, Dr. Mary E. Lakeman, Mrs. Hazel N. Lewis, Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Louis M. Lyons, Mrs. Colin W. MacDonald, J. Arthur Moriarty, Francis H. Russell, Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff, Miss Margaret Tracy, and Dr. Edward L. Young.

Centralized Juvenile Courts Opposed by Roxbury Jurist

Defending the Massachusetts District Courts as suitable for the handling of juvenile delinquency cases, Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of Roxbury District Court declared today that central juvenile courts could not solve the problem.

Speaking at the noon luncheon of the Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine, Judge Miles pointed out that the biggest strides in solving the juvenile crime problem are to be made in the homes. "Seventy per cent of the boys and girls who appear before juvenile sessions come from broken homes or homes that are not functioning," he stated.

Most of the justices of the district courts live within the district, know the congested areas, the types of homes, and the problems of the section and are thus well qualified to handle the cases coming before them, Justice Miles declared.

"We hear a great deal about specialists for handling juvenile cases," the speaker continued. "Just what constitutes a specialist? I have been handling young offenders in juvenile sessions in the Roxbury Court, the busiest district court in New England, yet I don't claim to be a specialist. However, the practical experience that a district court justice receives in handling young delinquents is invaluable, and should qualify him for intelligent treatment of the juvenile."

The present method of handling juvenile cases in the district courts has been used in Massachusetts since 1906, Judge Miles explained. "Massachusetts is well out in front among the States in the handling of this problem," he continued. "To turn from this well-tried system would involve experiments. The juvenile must not be made a guinea pig nor the court room a testing laboratory."

Public Housing Ventures Seen As Tax Burden

Specialist of National Real Estate Boards is a speaker at Forum of Women's Clubs group.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Boston consistently unable to keep its tax rate from rising because of public indebtedness, Henry R. Brigham, tax specialist of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, today questioned the wisdom of piling up further tax burdens upon Bostonians through ambitious public housing ventures at the "rate of $100 for every added family" taken under the wings of government subsidization.

As one of a half-dozen speakers both attacking and defending public housing before a Forum of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mr. Brigham built up a strong case against government subsidies which, had he stood alone on the platform, might well have convinced his audience that public housing was leading Boston and other large cities towards financial chaos.

It remained for John A. Breen, chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, and E. A. Johnson, treasurer of the Building Trades Council of Metropolitan Boston, to temper Mr. Brigham's remarks with timely discourses on the social and employment advantages of Federal housing.

Cloak of Skepticism

But Mr. Brigham took the floor first and made good use of his knowledge of Boston's inflated property assessments and deflated values to toss a heavy cloak of skepticism over the laying of government subsidy costs upon the shoulders of already heavily burdened taxpayers. He was chiefly opposed to government housing as a long-range program involving a continued and growing subsidy with local tax exemptions over a long period of years.

He believed that it was possible to meet housing needs of even the lowest incomed families through some sort of non-profit set-up which would avoid the evils of political patronage and graft. This set-up, he said, might take the form of community housing societies to assure the integrity of projects against political favoritism.

Behind a barrage of statistics showing that the Federal debt had increased from $16,800,000,000 in 1932 to $42,500,000,000 in 1940, with bank deposits doubling and bond yields decreasing, Mr. Brigham tried to convince his audience that "every increase in Federal debt means withdrawal of funds from private enterprise, lower incomes, higher taxes, and increased unemployment."

Average Cost

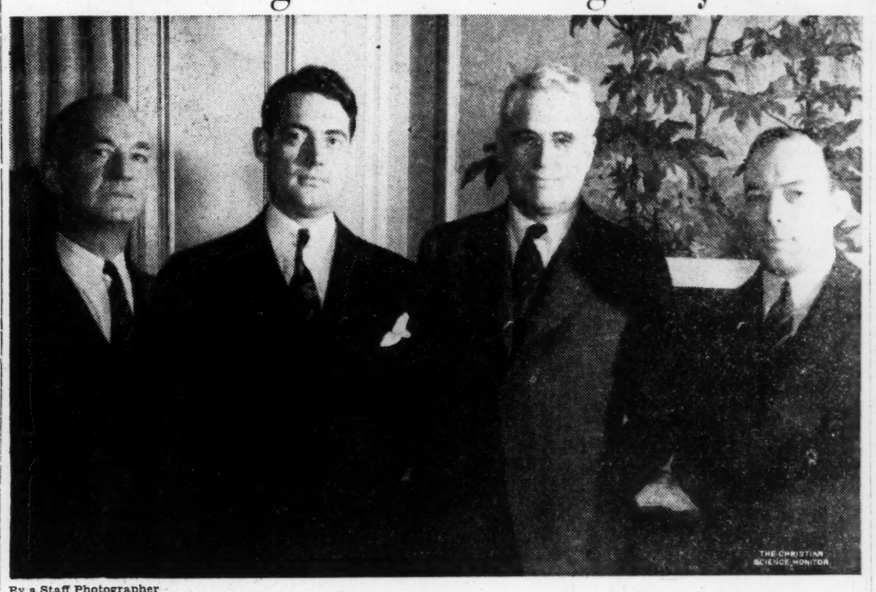
"For those who still think that this Government housing program is a worth while temporary stimulant for business," Mr. Brigham said, "or even just a small step towards relieving unbearable conditions, it is well to consider the fact that the estimated average cost per unit of Massachusetts housing projects now under construction is $5,492 or over $1,000 more per unit than the average in the country."

He anticipated a city subsidy in the near future equal to $180 for each family housed in Federal communities.

Mr. Breen and Mr. Edwards were more matter of fact in their presentation of facts supporting the venture in public housing. From an employment standpoint, Mr. Johnson believed that the benefits to accrue from public housing constituted "the most economical method of stimulating employment that can be devised at this time."

Other speakers at the all-morning Forum were Calvin H. Yuill, Director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston, and Mrs. Eva Whiting White, President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Following a luncheon, busses were provided by the Boston Housing Authority for a tour of local housing projects.

Discussing Public Housing Projects



By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Women's Clubs Federation Forum

Left to right: Edwin A. Johnson, Treasurer of Building Trades Council; John A. Breen, Chairman Boston Housing Authority; Henry R. Brigham, member of National Association of Real Estate Boards; Calvin Yuill, Director of Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston.

Court Upholds Barrows In Session Delay

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 16 (AP)—Maine's Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) was empowered to postpone a special session of the Legislature he had called for this Thursday.

Mr. Barrows called his Executive Council into an immediate session after reading the precedent-setting decision, and he predicted that developments in an exhaustive probe of Maine's finances "may follow in rapid succession."

Governor Barrows summoned the High Tribunal to Augusta yesterday after a controversy flared over his decision to defer the session, called a week ago to debate automobile and unemployment compensation legislation, until after completion of a private audit and investigation into apparent irregularities in State finances. The Chief Executive had said he would call the session as soon as the probe was completed.

The Justices deliberated more than five hours.

To the citizenry, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows announced by radio last night that Leonard A. Pierce of Portland would be Attorney General Franz U. Burkett's fifth special aide in the investigation of alleged "manipulations" by William A. Runnells, resigned State Comptroller, who is accused of embezzlement.

The Republican Governor termed Mr. Pierce a "recognized attorney of integrity and ability, as well as a member of the Democratic Party," and added: "This should prove conclusively . . . that I am going to the bottom of this whole affair as rapidly and thoroughly as possible."

Mr. Barrows also disclosed that Mr. Runnells' mother and brother had informed State officials they would find $25,000 in three safe-deposit boxes, yet unopened, held jointly by the trio. A like sum previously was discovered in two boxes similarly held, and Governor Barrows said "the Senate will . . . of course seek to recover all this money."

This brings to approximately $76,000 cash allegedly hoarded by Mr. Runnels, a $5,000-a-year employee, and found by State investigators. Besides the $50,000 reported located in safe deposit boxes, Mr. Runnels turned $26,- over to officials at the time of his resignation.

Meanwhile, Harold E. Rodgers, Maine's new State Comptroller, announced he had eliminated from his department a highway bookkeeping system, adopted by Mr. Runnells, which permitted all highway income to pass through the comptroller's department.

This was the second disclosure in the past 24 hours of a departure from provisions of the State administrative code, adopted in 1932, which stipulated that the Comptroller should not handle any funds.

New England Remains Third In National Income Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—For all its peculiar economic problems, New England continues to earn the third highest share of the national income, of any region in the United States, a report of the Department of Commerce reveals.

In 1938, the latest year for which returns are available, New England's per capita income was $566 as against an average of $515 for the nation.

Both the middle Atlantic and the Pacific Coast States, however led New England. For the eastern States—New York, New Jersey, Pensylvania, Delaware and Maryland—the per capita income was $658, the highest of any region. For the Pacific Coast—California, Oregon and Washington—it was $646.

This is not an unusual position for New England, however. In 1929 its position, on the basis of per capita income, was the same: it had a higher return than the national average, but it trailed the middle Atlantic and Pacific Coast States.

Far Above South

As for the South, New England's superior position on the basis of individual income is readily evident. In 1938, according to the Department of Commerce analysis, the South had a per capita income of $305 against New England's $566. The average of $305 is for 11 southern states: Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Thus, New England's population of 8,497,000 (1935 estimate) had a per capita income in 1938 almost twice as great as the South with its population of 26,991,000.

Indeed, if Florida were omitted from the list the position of the South in contrast to New England would be even less favorable. For Florida had the highest per capita income of these southern states, $454 in 1938. Many consider that the real South ends at the Suwannee River below which Florida becomes a northern playground where its recreation industry is one of the State's principal sources of income.

Adverse Factors Conquered

New England, then, on the basis of per capita income returns from 1929 through 1938, has maintained its economic position despite the "flight" of industry to the South, the investment of northern capital in southern enterprises, the growth of southern competition, the collapse of the world's largest cotton mill, the Amoskeag at Manchester, N. H., and the rise of a tremendous relief problem.

A factor indicating unusual stability for New England in comparison with other regions is that the per capita income did not drop as low in 1933, comparatively, as did the per capita income of the Pacific Coast States. In that year, when the national per capita income was at its lowest, New England was the second highest in the country, led only by the Middle Atlantic States.

McMasters Seeks Delegates Pledged to Dewey and Pensions

By the Associated Press

William H. McMasters has hitched his old-age pension wagon to the political star of Thomas E. Dewey in an effort to capture representation on the Massachusetts delegation of the Republican National convention in this State's presidential primaries on April 30.

A keen political strategist, Mr. McMasters, who claims he advocated old-age pensions long before Dr. Francis E. Townsend, has entered a complete slate of candidates, among them himself, for the four seats as delegates-at-large, and for 24 of the 30 seats alloted for district delegates.

The possibility that his action in publicity indorsing New York's District Attorney for the presidential nomination would bring him many Dewey votes has disturbed the pre-primary serenity of the State's Republican organization, which is sponsoring an unpledged slate headed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Mr. McMasters polled 68,567 votes as an Independent-Union Party candidate for Governor in 1936 and approximately 48,000 when running against Mr. Saltonstall for Governor in the G. O. P. primaries three years ago. In an interview today, he asserted that he had had no correspondence with Mr. Dewey, and planned to have none, adding:

"I don't want to embarrass Mr. Dewey."

"But," he went on, "I think that if the Dewey people come through, I'll break the big slate. The only way they can show any preference for Mr. Dewey is to vote for me. I have sounded out the sentiment, and Massachusetts is all for Mr. Dewey.

"The Republican State Committee feels that its slate of delegates should go to the convention with a blank check, to be used as they see fit. Ordinarily this would be all right, but when a man is as popular as Mr. Dewey, he should have as much right to get the delegation from Massachusetts as anywhere else."

Under Massachusetts law, an aspirant for a delegate's seat running as pledged must receive written permission from the candidate he is sponsoring. Mr. McMasters has not received such authorization from Mr. Dewey, but instead he, and each member of the slate he entered, save one, has gone on record as saying he would vote for Mr. Dewey if named a delegate.

Fish Handlers Warned by Union

Efforts were being made today by the Atlantic Fishermen's Union to prevent owners of the Boston trawler fleet, vessels of which have been tied up since the middle of last month because of a strike, from obtaining fish, it was learned today.

Lumpers, whose agreement with the owners expires on Saturday, were urged at a meeting in Meridian Hall, East Boston, not to handle fish going to companies against which the strike is aimed. The meeting was called by the Union.

The dispute between trawler fishermen and owners resulted when both parties failed to agree on a new contract to replace the one which expired on March 15.

Revere License For Dog Racing Wins Approval

Association voting power put in hands of four trustees by Gov. Saltonstall as requisite.

Voting control of the Revere Racing Association, only dog racing organization to be licensed for operation in Massachusetts so far this year, has been placed in the hands of four trustees, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed today as he officially approved the organization's license.

The Association is the result of a reorganization of the Old Harbor Kennel Club and the Bay State Greyhound Association which operated dog racing at Revere since 1935, but which were refused licenses this year by the Commission because the Commission was not satisfied with the ownership.

The Governor declared that voting of the stock in the new organization, which contains 35 or the 44 former stockholders in the old organizations, now rests in the hands of Edward M. Gallagher, President of the Revere Racing Association and former President of Boston City Council; Adnah Neyhart of Framingham, Clerk of the Revere organization; Robert J. Bottomly, former counsel of the Old Harbor Kennel Club, and Colin McLeod, a stockholder.

The Governor said: "Responsibility for proper conduct of the Association can be pinned upon eight men, the officers of the concern." These men are: Mr. Gallagher, Sheldon H. Fairbanks, Vice-President; Ernest W. Soucy, Treasurer; Howard G. Davis, Director; George C. Funk, Director; as well as Mr. Neyhart and Mr. McLeod, who is one of the stockholders. All these men hold stock in the organization.

Raynham Fights Track

Efforts of the Massasoit Greyhound Racing Association to obtain a permit to erect a dog racing track at North Raynham, Mass., will be opposed at a hearing in Raynham Thursday night by the Rev. C. L. Holton, pastor of the North Raynham Congregational Church and the Raynham Center Congregational Church.

The Rev. Mr. Holton said today he was rallying his congregation to oppose the track on the ground that its existence in the town would constitute "a temptation leading to a loosening and lowering of the town's moral standard," besides increasing the already serious traffic menace in the community.

While dog racing was being operated at nearby Dighton last year, the traffic at North Raynham reached serious proportions and caused considerable danger, he said. If the track was located in North Raynham itself, the traffic hazard would be infinitely greater, he added.

Church Meeting Postponed

To prepare the strongest opposition, the annual meeting of the North Raynham Church scheduled for Thursday, the evening of the day racing hearing, was postponed a week, he said, so as to enable church members to attend the hearing.

John Rogers, Chairman of the Raynham Board of Selectmen, which will hold the hearing, said he was strictly neutral regarding the race track and that he would abide by the action of the townspeople at the hearing.

Charles F. Connors, Chairman of the State Racing Commission, said the Association must obtain a permit from the town to build the proposed track before applying to the Racing Commission for racing dates.

Meanwhile, Arthur D. Conlon, President of the Massachusetts Coursing Association, the organization which has been seeking to purchase the Bristol County Kennel Club track at Dighton, announced today that his organization had given up hope of gaining racing dates this year.

Sees No Hope at North Raynham

He explained that the Association had failed in its attempt to purchase the Dighton track for $210,000 and that only the most unexpected happening could pave the way for its participation in dog racing this year.

He added that he had no hope his group would gain permission to build a new track in Massachusetts, being convinced that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall would not allow the building of a new track. Mr. Conlon is certain that the Governor will insist that any dog racing must be operated at existing tracks.

If Mr. Conlon's conviction is well founded, the drive of the Massasoit Association for a new track at North Raynham will be futile.

Last year the Massasoit organization made a fruitless attempt to obtain a permit to build a track in the near-by town of Norton. It had then as its President Huntington R. Hardwick, former Harvard athlete. This year the Massasoit group is headed by Russell Murray of Boston, former Managing Director of Wonderland Park, Revere, where dog racing has been conducted since 1935.

Danish Refugee Ship Reaches Boston Harbor

First refugee ship of the Denmark-Norwegian invasion dropped anchor in President Roads here today. It was the Hertha Maersk, flying the Danish flag.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, in the Church Edifice, 18 Cary Avenue, Chelsea, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Return of the Vagabond," starring George M. Cohan, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard and Brian Aherne. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Beware of Spooks," with Joe E. Brown. 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 3:35, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Lone Wolf Strikes." 2:10, 5:15, 8:10.

Exeter—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell and Ralph Bellamy. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Missing Evidence," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. 2:10, 5:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Ultimatum," starring Eric von Stroheim. 1, 4, 7, 9:40. Also "Moonlight Sonata," starring Paderewski. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15. Tomorrow: "That's Life, Claudine," a French film.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Blue Bird," starring Shirley Temple. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Ann Sheridan, Jeffrey Lynn and Humphrey Bogart in "It All Came True." 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Adventure in Diamonds," with George Brent and Isa Miranda. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Modern—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," featuring Ellen Drew. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—
"The Blue Bird," with Shirley Temple. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:20. Also "Convicted Women," with Rochelle Hudson. 12:45, 3:45, 7:05, 10:05.

South Station Theater—
"Alaska, Land of Opportunity," "Morocco, Land of Mystery," "Maintain the Right," "Northward Ho," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

State—
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

Trans-Lux—
"The Bride of Frankenstein," featuring Boris Karloff. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Dracula's Daughter." 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Ninotchka," with Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Man in Iron Mask," with Joan Bennett. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix—
"Miracles at Lourdes," "Copenhagen, Denmark," a travelogue; "Tannhouser"; latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Night of Nights," with Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton. 2:20, 5:35, 8:45. Also "His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"Swan Lake," music by Tchaikovsky, presented by the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe. Costumes by Mme. Karinska, choregraphy after Pepita. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the University of Cincinnati Glee Club. Sherwood Kains, director. Elsa Frances Davies, accompanist. 8:30.

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Open House Concert. Helen Sanderson and Margot Warner, sopranos. Doris Morrison, accompanist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Portraiture by Mrs. Tanner. At 3 o'clock illustrated lecture on "Five Centuries of Painting," by Mr. David T. Pottinger, Associate Director of the Harvard University Press.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Drive Pressed To Cut Budget In Cambridge

Declining to disclose his line of attack on the Cambridge 1940 budget of $7,181,408, but declaring that he would prove that liberal cuts could be made, Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, said today that the emergency meeting called for tomorrow afternoon to protest a prospective rise of $6.68 in the Cambridge tax rate of $40.50 would bring out owners of residential property as well as business and industrial interests.

A radio address, scheduled for 12:15 today, was called off, Mr. Bell said, because the topic, according to station officials was "too controversial."

Mr. Bell was present last night when the budget, which represents an increase of $1,189,995 over 1939, was presented to the Council by Mayor John W. Lyons.

Mr. Bell said he proposed to analyze the budget at tomorrow's meeting in the City Council chambers, and to discuss the City's financial condition. He has called on the Chamber of Commerce to produce representatives of industrial firms, in order that they may be advised regarding the effect a higher tax rate will have on the City.

The present budget represents the City Council's figure after the original budget had ben cut $54,440. This amount represented vacancies in City departments which were left unfilled, and pay rises which have been tabled. The largest cut, $29,500, eliminated an appropriation for a new ladder truck and pumping engine for the Fire Department.

Any attempt for Cambridge to raise more tax revenue would be "civic suicide," Senator Arthur F. Blanchard of that City said, in filing a petition at the State House seeking legislative establishment of a five-man municipal finance commission. He said Cambridge is "facing a financial crisis" and he commented that it had the third highest ratio of net debt to valuation among cities in the Commonwealth.

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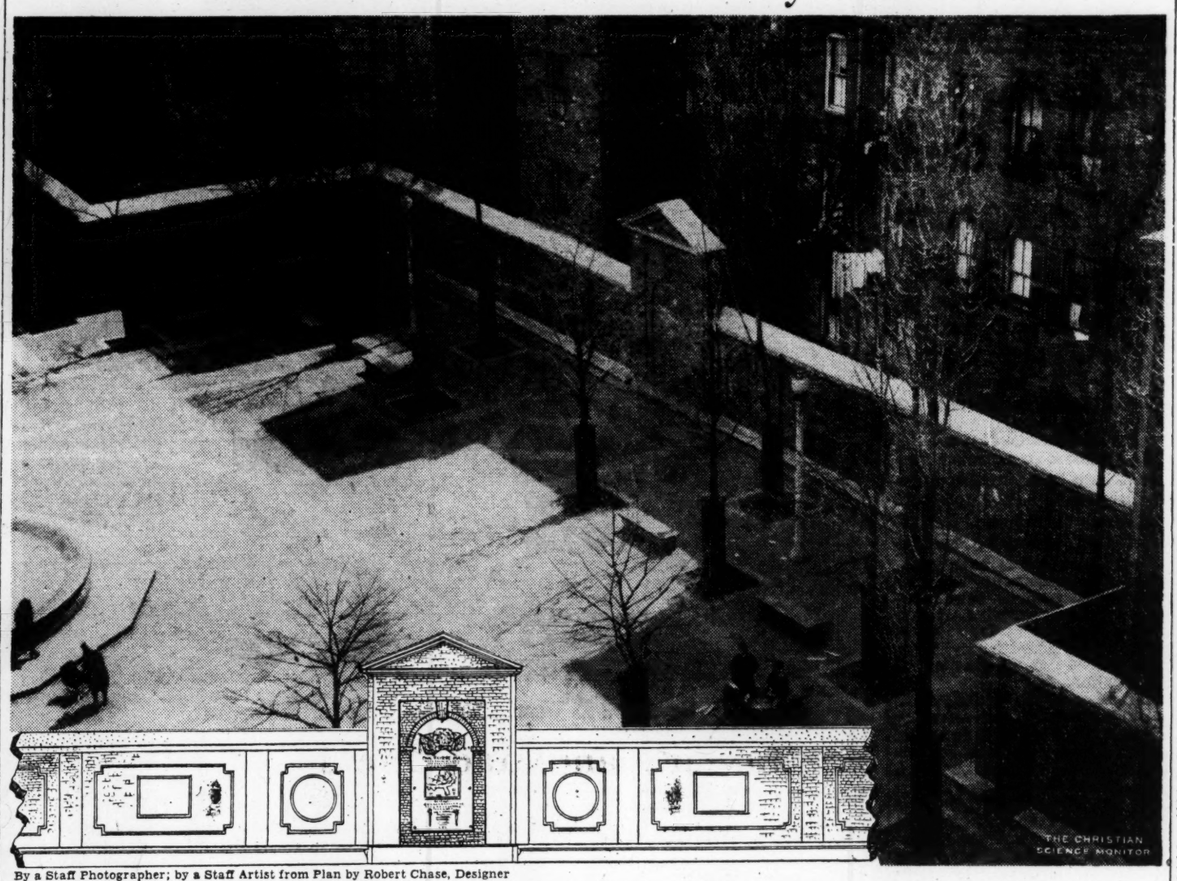
Bronze Tablets to Honor Early Patriots



By a Staff Photographer; by a Staff Artist from Plan by Robert Chase, Designer

Wall in Paul Revere Mall Where Plaques Will Be Placed June 17

Forty early patriots of the North End will be paid tribute by 13 bronze tablets given to the City of Boston by the George Robert White Fund. The tablets are dedicated "to the enjoyment of the Community and the Memory of Those Men and Women of the North End Who Helped to Make Boston the Pride of Later Generations." Inset shows close-up of how they will be set into the wall and is drawn from the plan of Robert Chase, the designer. The center panel of the wall bears the inscription, "The site of this Mall was once part of the pasture of Christopher Stanley, who died in 1646, leaving a parcel of land for the maintenance of the 'free school' and thus became the first private benefactor of public education in Boston."

Boston's North End to Confer Patriot Honors in Bronze

June 17 is always a big day in the North End of Boston. This year there will be added cause for celebration.

Plans are already astir for a double dedication in Paul Revere Mall. Thirteen bronze tablets will be unveiled, and a bronze statue of the famous Revolutionary rider.

There'll be high hats and tails. There'll be parades and speeches. City and State officials—not to mention three direct descendants of Paul Revere himself—will be guests of honor on this occasion.

In the North End, where runs a rich vein of Boston's historic past, the names of about 40 early patriots will be written in bronze.

The Trustees of the George Robert White Fund, whose interest in that section of Boston is already evident in the Mall itself, are again behind this new contribution to the preservation of the City's fame.

Dedication had been planned originally for April 19, but the decision to place the Paul Revere statue in the Mall, also caused the Trustees of the White Fund to postpone the affair until the monument could be cast, so that both memorials might be commemorated at the same time.

This is the famous Cyrus E. Dallin equestrian statue of Paul Revere which won the Revere design in 1884, but provoked such a torrent of criticism that it was never executed. During the intervening 55 years, Mr. Dallin has approached several Boston Mayors and others in the hope of reviving the project, which was originally intended for Copley Square. Not until a few months ago did he finally succeed, when he aroused the interest of the White Fund Trustees and Mayor Tobin and obtained their commission to execute the design at a cost of $27,500.

The tablets will be set into the brick wall of the Mall opposite the Eliot School. The center panel will be 10 feet high and flanked on either side by six small tablets, some square, some oblong, and two round ones.

From 1630 to 1918, the story of the North End will be written on these pages of bronze. The names of some will be familiar; others lived more obscurely and have been forgotten.

Men who "plotted" independence for America in the Old Green Dragon on Union Street; men who whispered "invitations" to a Boston Tea Party in Salutation Tavern—names of these and many others will resound again through the narrow streets to waken responsive echoes in the sleeping timbers of the Old North Church.

There's John Winthrop, who landed with his company right at the foot of Prince Street. Ann Pollard, too, the first white woman in Boston. Charlotte Cushman, the famous actress, was born in the North End. Not so well remembered, perhaps, is Nicholas Upsall, owner of the Red Lyon Inn and valiant defender of the Quakers.

There's Increase Mather, one of the greatest leaders in the colony, and Cotton Mather, his son, minister and writer. Sir William Phips, first Royal Governor of Massachusetts, is among that great company of the past; Samuel Smith, author of "America," and William Dawes, who rode with Paul Revere.

There will be a tablet, too, for those of the North End who fought in the early Indian and French wars; tributes to heroic figures in the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Defenders of the Union in the War of Secession, with particular mention of gallant Colonel Cass, and the famous Ninth Regiment, are remembered, as are those who volunteered in the Spanish-American War, and not forgotten are soldiers who served from that part of Boston in the World War.

Another tablet will commemorate Christ Church, the oldest church building in Boston; St Stephen's Church, designed by Charles Bulfinch, with a bell cast by Paul Revere. Also mentioned will be the famous Salutation Tavern, and Benjamin Franklin, who owned a house at the head of the Mall.

The tablets have been designed and the data collected by Robert Chase, artist, who has been working for five years on the project. Mr. Chase, who has lived in the North End for 13 years, approached this work with keen enthusiasm, for he has long had a deep appreciation for the historic significance of his surroundings.

"These men," he said, referring to the early patriots, "lived and died for the American idea which we have got to re-establish. And these are good reminders to us of what the past has been."

Without Benefit of Menu

Imagine going into the kitchen of your favorite restaurant . . . lifting the lid of every pot . . . tasting this soup and that sauce . . . and finally, after a whirl around the hot stoves, placing your order!

Ridiculous! you'd say. That's no way to order a dinner! Restaurant patrons make their choice of food from a menu.

Wise shoppers—whether they are shopping for food in a restaurant or merchandise in a retail shop — *first look at a menu.*

The advertisements in this paper are the menus of the stores that you patronize. Tropical worsteds . . . colorful prints . . . beach robes . . . golf and tennis equipment . . . a thousand and one items for the home are offered in these pages to make your life happier.

The advertisements are your guides to better, more economical living. Read them before you go forth to buy. They point the way to real values!

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, April 17

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, April 17

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
5:30 p. m.—Dutch Goodwill Program: transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
8:15 p. m.—"How Does Your Garden Grow?"
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
11:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
11:30 p. m.—"Modern Radio"; Advanced Course (transcribed).

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8 p. m.—Talk: "Cards on the Table." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Berlin Short-wave Orchestra. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 602 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome—9:30 p. m.—Answers to Radio Listeners. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—10 p. m.—Talk: "Under Nazi Rule." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Bridges Hits At Reciprocal Trade Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, April 16—The New Deal's reciprocal trade program was subjected to attack by Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire here today as he focused attention upon the farmers' losses as the result of the shrinking trade barriers.

Speaking in Maine for the second time this week, Senator Bridges resumed an attack, which he began in Portland yesterday, by pointing out that the fishing industry in New England has been jeopardized by the removal of large American fishing companies to Canada, where they may obtain fish to sell cheaper than if they remained in this country, importing it free of duty.

Today the New Hampshire Senator cited specific instances to show how the reciprocal trade treaties with Canada have worked for the detriment of the American farmers.

"In the first agreement with Canada, which became effective Jan. 1, 1936, the duty was lowered on seed potatoes. It was further reduced by the agreement which became effective Jan. 1 1939. In addition, other duties on various types of potatoes were lowered, some as much as 50 per cent. Yet the Surplus Commodities Corporation has been buying up white potatoes to relieve our domestic markets," the Senator declared.

He also pointed out that with a duty reduction of 50 per cent on hay in 1939 over 1938 importation increased 155 per cent.

The Republican Senator also flayed the Administration's tendency toward centralization of power. He charged that the New Deal policies are now controlled by personal edict of the Executive branch of government, creating uncertainty which "will continue as long as Washington holds absolute power over our economy."

In closing, Senator Bridges declared: "For the Republican Party there is the greatest opportunity for service since it arose to forward the cause of freedom to all, regardless of race, color or creed. I am convinced that our party stands ready to meet that challenge through meeting the needs of the people today."

Cambridge Autoists Get 1,942 'Non-Fix' Tags

Cambridge's highway safety campaign brought 1,942 "non-fix" tags to motorists in that city during March, the special committee, established by Mayor John W. Lyons, was informed today by Timothy F. Leahey, Chief of Police.

Compared with March of 1939, there was a reduction of 16 accidents in the city and five fewer accidents than in February.

Vermont Surplus Food Sales 29,000,000 Pounds in Year

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 16—More than 29,319,800 pounds of surplus farm commodities in Vermont were purchased during 1939 by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, according to Allan T. Calhoun, State Director of Commodity Distribution. Commodities purchased in this and other states to a total of 5,662,000 pounds were distributed in the State during the year.

The commodities purchased in Vermont were bought at a cost of approximately $887,300. They included 60,800 bushels of apples, 560,000 pounds of dry skim milk, 11,765,200 quarts of fluid milk and 544,700 pounds of squash.

Apples and squash were purchased by the corporation direct from the producers, while dry skim milk was purchased on a competitive bid basis, and the fluid milk, which represented a portion of Vermont milk products which normally go into the Boston market area, was purchased on a contract basis.

Commodities distributed in Vermont during the year included some of those purchased in the State and also butter, evaporated milk, oat cereal, wheat cereal, corn meal, white flour, rice, fresh grapefruit and grapefruit juice, oranges, canned and dried peaches, dried prunes, raisins, dry beans, cabbage, canned peas and sweet potatoes.

Distribution was made by the State agency to eligible relief roll recipients and to undernourished school children who were served during the school hours with hot lunches made in whole or part from commodities made available to sponsor groups.

An average of 10,675 Vermont families financially unable to buy sufficient food to meet daily dietary requirements received this form of assistance and approximately 23,600 school children in 473 Vermont schools participated in hot lunch distribution.

No Extra Hour

No longer will places of entertainment dispensing foods and liquors take advantage of the extra hour of service which heretofore has been possible as soon as Daylight Saving time has gone into effect. In other years many places dispensing liquors have made their closing hour 1 o'clock under Daylight Saving, while still observing the regulation of the State Liquor Board. Last week, the Liquor Board announced 11 o'clock, standard time, the official closing hour for all places dispensing liquors, either spirituous, malt and vinous, or both.

Yearly Registration

Estimating that more than 3,000 persons in Vermont pay no poll or old-age assistance taxes, Irwin M. Harvey, State Commissioner of Taxes, has advocated a legislative act requiring all persons to register annually.

"Vermont could well set the example," he said, "by a statute requiring every person not only to make an annual return of residence but pay a combination, uniform town and State poll tax, and do this on or before April 15, and thereafter be prepared at all times to produce his tax receipt, and that all licenses and permits be denied until this is done."

Mr. Harvey admits such legislation would be radical, but he points out that rapid movement of persons from town to town, and State to State, results in heavy loss of tax revenue both to the towns and to the State. Withholding the voting privilege, as is now done, he said, is of little effect on the younger set who see little benefit from the annual town meeting.

Boston Red Cross Seeks Norway Aid

Norman H. Davis, Chairman, today instructed Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, at 17 Gloucester Street, to accept voluntary contributions designated for war relief in Norway.

"We are confident," Mr. Davis said, "that the American people will want to help the unfortunate Norwegian people in this sad hour in their history. An unexpected war has been thrust upon them and their suffering is all the greater because of their unpreparedness. We have cabled the Norwegian Red Cross asking what help it might require and we expect an answer shortly."

Mr. Davis said the Red Cross is studying how aid could be furnished to Norway in view of the blockade and other war conditions.

"It is highly possible," he said, "that the Red Cross will have to charter one or more ships to carry relief supplies to Norway and Finland. Flying under the Red Cross flag they would certainly be allowed to pass unchallenged through the war zones."

In his communication Mr. Davis said the Red Cross is prepared to handle inquiries from Americans seeking to locate relatives in Norway.

In addition to considering relief for Norway, the Red Cross, Mr. Davis added, is preparing for the possibility that it may have to send relief ships to Greenland, as suggested by President Roosevelt. Such aid may become necessary, he said, if normal communications with Greenland become disrupted because of the war.

Radio Timetable

Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Bees-Brooklyn baseball	Oleander Quartet
3:15	"Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Bees-Brooklyn baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	game	Organ recital
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Bees-Brooklyn baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Hector's Orchestra	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bees-Brooklyn baseball	Vocal recital
4:45	"What's the Answer"	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Brown"	game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	K. Norris Story	Interview	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Clotilda Zappala, so-	War news from France	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	news comment	tonini's Orchestra	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Concerto Series; pianist;	Patriots' Day program;
8:45	Heirs": sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	orchestra	speakers
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars": inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	"Daniel Boone"	Popular quiz	views; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30	Ray Scott's Orch.;	Paderewski anniversary;	"Fibber McGee and	"Laugh 'n Swing": com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45	Nan Wynn, songs	speakers; music; for-	Molly": music	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	eign relays	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Defense Week talk	News from Europe	land; orchestra	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	Front Line Headlines	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Montreal Orchestra	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	"Music Graphs"	house": drama; music	Montreal Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Sportscope
11:15	Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Recordings	Recordings	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Al Donahue's Or.	Recordings	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Listen to the Band	Gene and Glenn; songs	News Comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Portia Blake": sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Fashion Review	Orchestra; soloists	"Kate Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"About Us"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized News	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	News England Cupboard	Al Rawley
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	Organesque
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical calisthenics	Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	Your Neighbor and Mine	The Woman in White	Choir Loft; organ	You
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interview	M. Porter, soprano
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": drama	Singing Strings	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Quiz program	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Miscellaneous
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	speakers; music	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk	Marjorie Mills, house-	School of the Air	"Melodic Moods"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Melodic Moods"
2:00	J. Leonard, songs	Dress Rehearsal"; or-	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Ramona Presents"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	chestra and soloists	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"It Happened in 1915"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Mass. Library Assn	"Light of the World"	"The Band Parade"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Song Stylist
3:15	"Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Religious service
4:15	N. E. Press Women	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	baseball game	Religious service
4:30	Cluett Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Connolair
4:45	What's the Answer?	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Popular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen;	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	"Dinner Date"	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	"Sweet Music"
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	Johnny Green's Orches-	Hollywood Playhouse;	Address by Col. Philip	Housing talk
8:15	the Lads	tra; sketch	"The Fountain Pen"	B. Fleming	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	"Where Are You From?"	Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45	drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Dr. Henry Lee Smith	Patriots' Day talk
9:00	Theater; Helen	"The Green Hornet";	Fred Allen Show; Merry	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15	Hayes and Donald	mystery drama	Macs; Portland Hoffa;	"Getting a Job"	"Classical Album"
9:30	Woods in "Ice-	This Man's Army; The	Allen Art Players; in-	"Flower That Bloomed	"Classical Album"
9:45	bound"; music	Regular Army Reserve	terview; orchestra	in the Spring"; drama	News Service
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	European news	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Rep. Ditter, Pa.	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Sports; news	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local Sports
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	tra; vocalists	Local Sports
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	California Ramblers
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Local sports	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	The Music You Want	Local sports	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Ohioan Lauds Freer College Entry Rules

Fifteen hundred private school and high school students for whom college entrance requirements were made less rigid by agreement of some 200 colleges back in 1933 as an educational experiment, "have done just as well in their studies" as students prepared for traditional entrance examinations, Wilford M. Aiken, Director of the Commission on the Relation of Schools and College for Ohio State University, declared at the close of this morning's session of the New England Regional Conference of the Progressive Education Association. The all-day meeting is being held in executive session in the Faculty Club at Harvard University.

Mr. Aiken said it was the consensus of all present at the opening session, at which he was chairman, that the students allowed to enter college with liberalized requirements have done well in their studies. "It is clearly established that the new students are as completely prepared as the old," Mr. Aiken said.

"There is an increasing consciousness among secondary schools that the students must become aware of the ideals which Americans have been striving for as a people," he said. "We have all taken the democratic ideal too much for granted."

This reference was given to illustrate another point Mr. Aiken made, that the less rigid curriculum in the secondary school permits the teaching of democratic ideals as a phase of student consideration of issues of the day and of their own immediate problems.

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, gave his enthusiastic approval to the plan. Colleges now are faced with "catching up" with secondary schools using the new system, he said.

"The program cannot help developing individuals with greater social responsibility and greater understanding of the problems of democracy," Dr. Carmichael declared.

Seven college presidents and high officials representing 19 American colleges and universities were present in the Faculty Club at the opening of the conference. Simultaneously, similar conferences were being held at Columbia University and at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

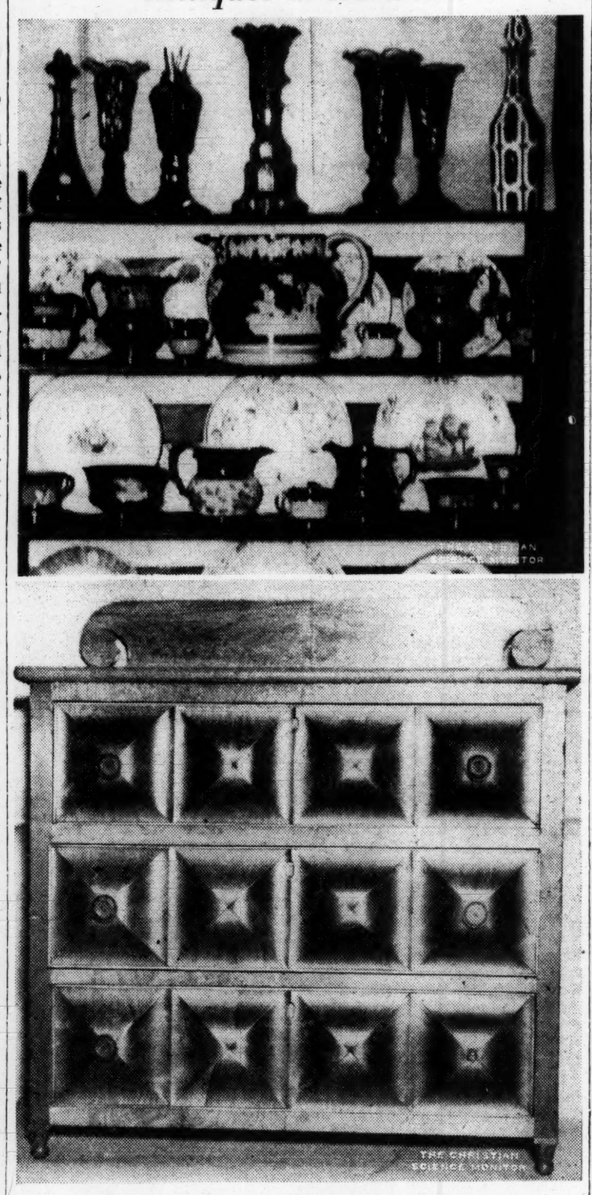
President James Bryant Conant, of Harvard, welcomed the schoolmen, who represented not only colleges but public and private secondary schools of this section. Speakers thereafter presented various aspects of "The Eight-Year Plan of Progressive Education."

It was this plan, begun in 1933, by which 200 colleges of the United States agreed to designate 20 to 30 private schools and high schools as experimental centers for the ensuing eight years. Under the plan, the participating colleges agreed to accept students from these experimental schools "without regard to the course and unit requirements now generally in force for all students, and without further examination."

The college presidents present today included Dr. Leonard Carmichael, of Tufts; Miss Mildred H. McAfee, of Wellesley; Dr. J. Edgar Park, of Wheaton; Dr. Bancroft Beatley, of Simmons; Dr. Henry M. Wriston, of Brown; and Dr. Roswell G. Ham, of Mt. Holyoke.

Beaver Country Day School and Milton Academy were among secondary schools represented at the conference.

Antiques at Hartford



Some of Pieces on View at Annual Show

(1) Small section of display in booth of G. L. Tilden of Northboro. All glass on the top shelf being attributed to the Sandwich works. (2) This little bureau, 20 inches high in front, holds much individuality in the design of its drawer fronts, each of which has four low, square bosses. Their lower faces are expertly veneered with rosewood, while the sides have richly grained mahogany veneer.

Individuality At Hartford's Antiques Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 16—The April Antiques Show at Foot Guard Hall here, opened its annual five-day run last night with a large attendance of collectors, and others who are always eager to view the many booths. The entire floor space was occupied with the choice selections brought by dealers from the New England states and from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania as well.

The whole range of most-sought-for antiques was represented, from objects of crude wrought iron to fine old English silver; from excellent mahogany cabinet work to primitive chairs shaped from a hollow tree.

The specialties of many dealers led to marked individuality in the different displays, notably such as the glass cup-plates and paper weights and lacy glass shown by G. L. Tilden of Northboro, Mass., and the extraordinary Bohemian glass brought by William B. Spooner, Jr., of Providence. Mr. Tilden's paper weights included beautiful French specimens from the works of Baccarat and Clichy, as well as the best types from the Sandwich and New England factories. Not only ruby, but the very rare amber tone, were seen in the Bohemian product of Mr. Spooner, who had also clear Irish and other cut glass.

The Majolica ware of Elizabeth Hiscox of Hartford; the spread of American, English and Continental pewter of L. H. Webber of Rocky Hill; the Hitchcock chairs and settee of W. D. Lockwood of Hartford; the English and American silverware of the Kimball Antique Shop, Woburn, Mass., are remembered as others worthy of special attention.

Bennington ware candlesticks and a large water pitcher shown by Harold L. Lamb of Bellows Falls, Vt., contributed items of distinction, while Marjorie C. Millen of Westfield, N. J., displayed a large pewter wash bowl with handles, that might be of French make. She had also lampshades in which old engravings and prints had been treated to become translucent, and tastefully formed into shades.

Patchwork quilts of Kenneth B. Way, of Morris, Conn., were hung on the walls. Mary H. Heberger, New Haven, showed a Victorian red felt table cloth, printed with an all-over design in the black, reminiscent of stuffy "parlors" of the 1880s.

Button collecting has become lively in the last three or four years, but the Oxbow Antique Shop of Newbury, Vt., tells us that it began buying them 15 years ago, in the bagfuls that housewives had thriftily accumulated in most homes over many years. At least two dealers here had such these newly esteemed treasures, sorted by type, mounted on cards and priced—from 10 cents to $3 each.

So collectors' enthusiasms are extending, and one instinctively exclaims, "What next?" Yet the fine workmanship of cabinet makers and potters and glass blowers and silversmiths and pewterers and the rest continues to attract new admirers while holding all old ones, as the displays and attendance at expositions such as this demonstrate many times every year.

Among the dealers exhibiting are those listed below.

American Collector, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Gladys Willard, Attic Treasures, 40 Mulberry Street, Hartford, Conn.
Eunice Alden Bittinger, Plymouth, Mass.
Mary E. Cabral, 550 Slocum Road, North Dartmouth, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
H. De Ronck, 2294 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
Edith M. Downes, 251 Ridgefield Street, Hartford, Conn.
Farmington Antique Shop, Farmington, Conn.
Gregors Beaux Arts Shoppe, 56 Mulberry Street, Hartford, Conn.
Mary H. Heberger, 95 Howe Street, New Haven, Conn.
Elizabeth S. Hiscox, 111 Colebrook Street, Hartford, Conn.
Kimball Antique Shop, 221 Cambridge Street, Woburn, Mass.
Flora Campbell Koones, 5634 Delafield Avenue, Riverdale, N. Y.
Kenneth B. Way, Morris, Conn.
Rose Janse, 336 Dudley Road, Newton Center, Mass.
Grace T. Hudson, 6 Hemlock Street, Lawrence, Mass.
John Belden, Marion, Mass.
Howard S. Webster, Newton Road, Box 279, Haverhill, Mass.
Harold G. Lamb, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Hazel D. Leonard, 5 Bishop Avenue, Rumford, R. I.
W. D. Lockwood, 621 Albany Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
Leslie S. Lockwood, Mary Place Lockwood, 38 Mulberry Street, Hartford, Conn.
The Magazine Antiques, 40 East Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Anna T. Mongeau, 415 Farmington Avenue, Bristol, Conn.
The Oxbow Antique Shop, Newbury, Vt.
Augusta Heyer Smith, 128 North Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Grace T. Spencer, Old Curiosity Shop, Hartford, Conn.
G. L. Tilden, Northboro, Mass.
Camilla J. C. Tracy, Cape Cod House, Berlin, Conn.
Watkins Brothers, Inc., Manchester, Conn.
L. H. Webber, 181 Main Street, Rocky Hill, Conn.
W. H. Applegate, Gilbertsville, Pa.
E. N. Hopson, R. F. D. 1, Ridgewood, N. J.
William B. Spooner, Jr., 605 Elmwood Avenue, Providence, R. I.
M. L. Dumas, 24 Vernon Street, Newton, Mass.
Mrs. Catherine Hewitt, 12 Read Court, Newton Center, Mass.

Again, the exhibit exposition is under the management of Leslie S. Lockwood and L. H. Webber.

Carl G. Beede

Preparing for the Symphony Concert

Radcliffe Choral Society Members Practice

Around the piano, left to right, are Miss Laura D. Van Huysen, Weston, Mass.; Miss June Threewit, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; and Miss F. Ygerne Gaetz, Laurel Heights, Shelton, Conn. Leading at the piano is Miss Marjorie L. Greiner, White Plains, N. Y., the Society's Treasurer.

Harvard and Radcliffe Join Voices

It's fun and relaxation to sing in a mixed chorus, undergraduate members of the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society agreed in an informal interview last night before their final practice at Harvard, prior to starting rehearsal at Symphony Hall. It was their last time this season with their own conductor, G. Wallace Woodworth, affectionately known to the 300 young people as "Woodie."

Rehearsal was called for 7:30. After about 20 minutes of going through sections of the B-Minor Mass of Sebastian Bach, which they are to give Sunday afternoon (April 21) at Symphony Hall under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Dr. Koussevitzky himself, resplendent in lightweight white jacket, appeared on the scene, arousing a tremendous rising applause.

Hearing the chorus as molded and shaped by Dr. Koussevitzky is a moving experience. The singers responded enthusiastically to Dr. Koussevitzky's leading, which was never more inspired or sincere.

A number of young people with whom the reporter spoke commented on the marvel that singers with little knowledge of music can so quickly learn to read and to interpret such difficult music. And several pointed out that the best choral works are written for mixed choruses. They also think it is exhilarating to hear both the male and female voices. One brother and sister have found choral singing has given them a broader view "not only of music but of life."

All are thrilled over the Sunday concert, the high point of the year.

Bay State Pupils Snub Swing

Public school children in Massachusetts prefer classical and even symphonic music, William Haddon, State Supervisor of the Massachusetts WPA Project, said in an interview today. Mr. Haddon was guest speaker this noon before the Somerville Rotary Club. Under him are more than 1,000 musicians, divided into 33 bands, orchestras, and choruses throughout the State. A pianist and composer of symphonic poems, Mr. Haddon was formerly with the New England Conservatory of Music.

"We have put on a series of three symphonic programs in 1,500 schools, before an audience of over 600,000 students and faculty," Mr. Haddon said. "The first featured overtures and the suite; the second, symphonic poems and rhapsodies, and for the third, we had Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony. These have been received with enthusiasm. I feel we are really doing missionary work in music by lifting children through the musical experience. Among 2,000 students in one school, only one had ever seen or heard a symphony orchestra before."

Mr. Haddon said the WPA was ready for open air concerts as soon as the weather improved.

As for improving one's own appreciation of music, Mr. Haddon believes one's radio listening should be correlated with reading in music literature from the public library. He also recommended the University Extension courses for those living in metropolitan Boston.

Mr. Haddon thinks theoretical music can be learned by a correspondence course, but does not recommend this method for instrument playing.

State Opens Boston Edison Inquiry

The State investigation of the net earnings of the Boston Edison Company to determine whether the Company's electric rates should be reduced, started today when the State Public Utilities Commission conferred with Frank D. Comerford, President, and F. Manley Ives, general counsel of the Edison firm.

The investigation was launched by the State Public Utilities Commission on its own initiative. The conference was attended by the Commission's full membership, headed by Joseph R. Cotton, and Leslie R. Moore, director of the Gas, Electric and Water Division, as well as Arthur D. Snow, chief accountant, and James Southwood, assistant accountant. The conference was private.

Following the conference, Chairman Cotton stated the Commission is receiving full co-operation from the Edison officials. He added that Mr. Snow will analyze the company's operating schedule, after which the Commission will consider what steps to take. Another conference will be held within three weeks.

One Day Off in Six For Quincy Police

Deliberations extending intermittently over an entire year have resulted in the Quincy City Council approving legislation allowing members of the City Police Department one day off duty in six, instead of seven as hitherto. The vote was 7 to 1. The provision becomes effective immediately.

High Norwegian Honor Given to Saltonstall

The medal of St. Olav was presented to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by King Haakon of Norway today. The medal, transmitted through Bjarne Ursin, local Norwegian Consul, came in gratitude for courtesies extended Crown Prince Olav and his consort during their Boston visit last summer.

The presentation was delayed because of the Governor's recent absence in California.

Exchange Fall Hits at Maine Border Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine—In the past few weeks business in this Canadian-American border region has come virtually to a standstill. Ordinarily there is a considerable amount of retail trading back and forth across the boundary, but such trading has been greatly reduced by the 20 per cent fall in Canadian exchange. Besides this the Canadian customs officials are becoming increasingly vigilant. All this bears rather heavily on Calais merchants.

In addition to these handicaps to trade the Dailey Brothers shoe factory in Calais, which normally employs 300 workers, closed last week because of a lack of orders.

Meanwhile the plant of the Canadian Cottons Limited, the largest of its kind in Canada, situated in the neighboring Canadian town of Milltown, New Brunswick, has been shut down by a strike. The entire force of between 600 and 700 workers, members of the Canadian affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations textile workers union, demand a closed shop, extended collective bargaining rights, and certain adjustments in wages and hours. The crux of the matter is the closed shop demand which is unacceptable to the company.

Until the strike the cotton mill had been receiving war orders and had been operating on three eight-hour shifts. Raises had just been granted to many of the workers. There are picket lines around the plant and occasionally administrative workers seeking to enter have been turned back, but there has been no disorder.

Frequent parades and meetings have been held by the strikers and on one occasion, quite in keeping with the local international atmosphere, they were addressed by certain Calais leaders. Despite strict immigration regulations on each side of the border a few Americans are employed in the cotton mill and a few Canadians in the shoe factory.

Most border residents are optimistic, however, and predict that matters will soon be straightened out.

Leader of Polish March in 1918 Feted by Countrymen in Boston

Continued from Page 1

us and enslaved in Germany. Victories remain to be won on land and sea and in the air."

More than 1,000 Poles waited for General Haller's arrival from Montreal at North Station. School children from Polish groups in South Boston and in Cambridge, attired in bright red and white "Krakowanki" costumes, Polish Army veterans in powder-blue uniforms, and American Legionaires of the local Pulaski Post greeted him. There were flowers for the General and smiles, but over all was a sense of sadness, punctuated, however, with that typical Polish refusal to accept the present disheartening news from their homeland as final.

Many Remember Rise

Within the memory of many of them Poland had risen once before from beneath the conqueror's heel. General Haller had been commander-in-chief of that military effort.

There was nothing to do but show their former General they were still behind him, to send him away to New York tomorrow assured that the vision of a free and progressive Poland glows warmly in the thoughts of Boston's Poles.

In an interview at Hotel Statler, just before an official breakfast tendered by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, General Haller, wearing the stiff manners of Vienna's Technical Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1895, spoke in quick sentences of late war developments.

Of the Norwegian adventure of the Germans, General Haller insisted that it was planned last summer, and that a "Trojan Horse" technique, similar to that employed in Danzig, was used. This consisted, he said, in flooding the country with tourists and commercial travelers to operate within the country and prepare the way for the sudden coup.

Spies In Poland

He charged there were 750,000 Germans acting as spies in Poland before the invasion.

Of the military strategy of the Norwegian adventure, General Haller did not have much to say, except in agreement with Winston Churchill's thesis that it gave the Allies the opportunity for which they had been waiting.

He said the Maginot and West Wall lines were so strong they necessitated fighting in the North or South. Since it has come in the North, he said, the British fleet had an opportunitly to destroy half the German Navy, and Reichsführer Hitler has made his great mistake.

Of conditions within Poland today, the General had much to say, most of it descriptive of the terrorism to which, he said, Poles are being subjected by Germans. He said he is regularly informed of developments within Poland, although censorship is severe.

The face of this General whose defense of Warsaw against the Russians in 1920 is ranked as one of the world's most significant military endeavors, darkened as he spoke of conditions in his native land.

"I have personally heard of children of seven and eight being shot," he said. "I know of mothers who have killed their daughters rather than let them go to Germany. More than 5,000,000 Poles have been deprived of their homes and businesses, any many of them executed, while Germans take their places.

Population Supplanted

"Probably the most severe part of this occurred in Gdynia where the Polish population of 137,000 has almost completely been supplanted by Baltic Germans."

Asked whether there is likelihood of his repeating the 1918 performance of gathering a volunteer army of 100,000 from the four corners of the earth and marching to free Poland from the Germans and drive the Bolsheviki back, General Haller said not. The situation, he explained, is far graver now than it was two decades ago. Germany, he charged, has used the most ruthless tactics in removing the youth from Poland and crushing every hint of resistance. He said he is not asking for volunteers or money in America.

The General was the luncheon guest of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the Parker House. He was scheduled to visit local Polish groups later in the day. Tonight he will be guest of honor at a Polish Army reception at the Statler.

He concludes his Boston stay after a reception at Hotel Bradford tomorrow night. General Haller came to America last January to unite Polish opinion in this country behind the exiled Paris Government.

He previously had visited Boston in 1923 when he came to this country to be guest of honor at the American Legion Convention in San Francisco.

Chairman of the local committee on arrangements for the General's visit was Zygrrund Laporowicz. The General was accompanied by Count Alexander Orlowski.

Tax Evasion Cases Are Set for Trial

Indication that the Federal Government may accept an offer and compromise in the income tax evasion cases of Martin Hays and four other dog track operators indicted for such evasion, appeared today with the arrival in Boston of Leo Looney, Special Assistant to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

The case against Mr. Hays, former Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives, and against James B. Fox, Hyman Abrams, Mario A. Ingraffia, and Arthur G. Barron, is scheduled to come up for trial before Federal District Judge Francis J. W. Ford in Federal Building here tomorrow.

Mr. Looney said that U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon would describe to the Court a compromise proposal that Mr. Hays and the others have made to the Attorney General.

It was recalled today, with payment of final installment of his fine, that a similar compromise offer was made by Harold A. Leventhal, former Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County, who, including a fine of $7,500, was ordered to pay the Government a total of $126,000 and was given a year's suspended jail sentence.

Rhode Island Allows Insurance on Sit-Downs

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt signed today a bill authorizing Rhode Island insurance companies to sell insurance against sit-down strikes.

The authorization is contained in a general broadening of powers of domestic companies to put them on a more even footing with out-of-state companies.

It's the Berries!
FRESH FIELD-RIPENED STRAWBERRIES with their full, tangy flavor are blended in a rich, creamy texture to give you HOOD'S Fresh Fruit Strawberry Ice Cream. You'll find it a tempting treat at any time of day.
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704 Washington Street
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7 School Street
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NATURE IS STARTING Fresh ...how about you?
Trees are putting out new leaves, birds are building nests—everything's making a fresh start. What about YOU? About certain friendships you've neglected all winter? Certain visits you promised to make last summer? It's so easy to get good things started — by telephone. It costs little to call out of town — even less evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.
REACH for new interests
See below how little it costs to call out of town.
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	Day	Night and Sunday
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ROCHESTER, N. H.	55¢	30¢
KEENE, N. H.	60¢	30¢

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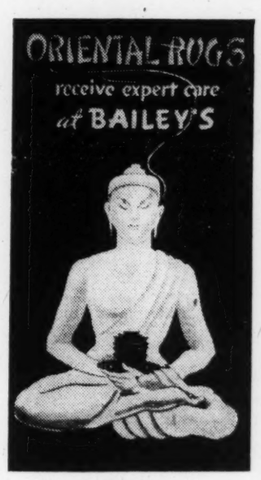

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OUR REPUTATION IS A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

Cohan Play in Boston Debut—Ballet Season Begins Tonight

'The Return of the Vagabond' As Successor to 'The Tavern'

By Edwin F. Melvin

It was a stormy night at the Colonial last evening. It's always a stormy night when George M. Cohan visits "The Tavern." This wasn't exactly "The Tavern," of course. It was its sequel, "The Return of the Vagabond." And it wasn't the usual kind of storm. The lightning flashed and the thunder rolled—"chain lightning," Mr. Cohan murmured with a knowing look back stage—only when someone looked out of the window or the door was opened. But it was the same setting as for "The Tavern" and had many of the same characters. Probably most of those in the audience could not have been sure of the similarity, but Mr. Cohan said it was so, and he should know.

"What an entrance!" the star, author, and producer exclaimed when he came on the stage, 20 minutes or so after the curtain had gone up. That's the way he was through the evening—in and out of the play, which he described as a melodramatic satire. And it was an amply prepared arrival, preceded by talk of his previous adventures, embellished with hints of his presence in the neighborhood, and heralded by three thunderous knocks on the door. An arresting figure he was, too, with a black hat that looked almost but not quite like a tricorne, a flowing artist's tie, a weather-beaten coat, and knee boots.

* * *

To say that he took charge of the rest of the evening would not be quite exact. It's too loose a play for that. Perhaps it would be better to describe him as the central figure. Around him were the Governor and his wife who had accompanied their daughter and her bridegroom on their honeymoon. There was the tavern keeper and his son, Zach, and the latter's wife, who complained that her husband read plays to her though she didn't care much for them.

That legendary fellow of "The Tavern" who asked, "What's all the shootin' for?" was missing. But there was shooting just the same. There was a mysterious stranger, and a little stranger, and another stranger. There was an Italian handyman who went for the doctor and got mixed up in a horse theft. There was the doctor himself, a banker, a couple of policemen, and a sheriff with curled moustache.

* * *

Just what happened even the author might find hard to explain. Or when it took place, for that matter. The costumes are not much help in placing the time. A bit of the Civil War era perhaps. Or the Spanish-American War. The tavern keeper's headgear and sash might have come from the days of the pirates.

It doesn't amount to much? No. And yet to Mr. Cohan's admirers it amounts to a good deal, for it brings him back to the stage and it gives a chance for display of his abundant tricks of acting: the jaunty walk, the crooked knee, a bit of dance step and a snatch of song. He laughs and is quizzical. He even pretends to weep. He has his lightly sentimental moments, his philosophies, his spoofing of melodramatic clichés. There is too much reiteration perhaps, though some of it is intentional, and there are arid stretches.

Capable players are in the cast—McKay Morris, Edward McNamara, Celeste Holm, John Morny, and Florenz Ames, to mention only a few—but it is Mr. Cohan's evening.

'Return of the Vagabond'

Colonial Theater, Boston—Play in two acts by George M. Cohan, directed by Sam Forrest, with setting by Oden Waller. Produced by Mr. Cohan, with the following cast:

The Vagabond	Mr. Cohan
The Governor	McKay Morris
His Wife	Marie Louise Dana
His Daughter	Celeste Holm
His Son-in-Law	John Morny
The Tavern Keeper	E. J. Blunkall
His Son	Fred Herrick
His Daughter-in-Law	Gretchen Davidson
The Italian	Joe Verdi
The Doctor	John Cherry
The Banker	Florenz Ames
The Sheriff	Edward McNamara
The Captain	Leslie M. Hunt
His Assistant	George Leach
A Stranger	Doña McClelland
A Little Stranger	George Thornton
Another Stranger	Marshall Bradford
The Coachman	Henry Sherwood
The Cop	George W. Smith

Monte Carlo Ballet Russe To Tour South America

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which opens a five-day engagement tonight at the Boston Opera House, will visit South America at the close of its spring tour in this country.

The company will sail on May 17 for Rio de Janeiro, and will appear also in other Brazilian cities, in Buenos Aires, and in Montevideo. Irina Baronova will accompany the troupe as guest artist, and Efrem Kurtz will be musical director.

The company will return to New York in August to prepare for the fall season, opening at the Metropolitan Opera House the last week in September.

To Hold Bach Festival

A Bach Festival will be held, April 28-30, in the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Longy School of Music. E. Power Biggs will give an organ recital at the Germanic Museum on the afternoon of April 28. Other concerts will be given under the direction of Erwin Bodky and Everett Helm on the three evenings. Dr. Alfred Einstein, German musicologist, will speak, afternoon of April 29, in Paine Hall, on "The Meaning of Bach's Music Through the Years." Tickets may be had without charge on application to the Longy School.

Baron

Nathalie Krassovska

Who dances this evening in "The Devil's Holiday" at the opening of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe season at the Boston Opera House.

Soloists of the Ballet Russe

Ranked as soloists in the large company that makes up the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, opening a five-day season at the Boston Opera House tonight, are Nini Theilade, Nathalie Krassovska, Marc Platoff, and George Zoritch.

Nini Theilade, whose "Clouds," to Debussy's "Nuages," received its first performance very recently in the company's New York spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House, was born in Java, of a Danish father and a mother of Polish, German, and Hindu ancestry. She took her first dancing lessons from her mother, and on the family's removal to Denmark, studied at the Copenhagen Opera, and later with Egorova in Paris. She has been premiere danseuse and choreographer for Max Reinhardt, has made solo tours in this country and abroad, and in 1936 produced her own ballet, "Psyche," in Copenhagen. The Danish King granted her the Order of Danneberg, the Royal Gold Medal of the First Class with Crown, an honor previously accorded to only one other Danish ballerina—Adeline Génée. Miss Theilade was last seen in Boston as Lady Poverty in Massine's "St. Francis."

* * *

Nathalie Krassovska, known in the René Blum Ballet as Natalie Leslie, is making her second tour with the Ballet Russe. Krassovska is her family name, however. She comes from a line of Russian dancers, and it was her grandmother, once a soloist in the Imperial Theater of Moscow, who gave her her first ballet lessons. She has toured South America, has won the title of "Miss Russia" in a beauty contest in Paris, and is notable in the present company for her equal facility with the Spanish idiom or the classic style.

Marc Platoff, known in his home town, Seattle, Wash., as Marcel Leplat, is the choregrapher of the new American folk ballet, "Ghost Town," to be presented for the first time in Boston on Thursday evening, and repeated Saturday afternoon. He is the son of a violinist, studied dance at the Cornish School in Seattle and with Mary Ann Wells, played in professional stock with the Henry Duff Company, and took leading roles with the Seattle Repertory Playhouse. He has been continuously associated with Massine ever since a successful audition (three of his own solo dances) brought him into the Ballet Russe.

* * *

George Zoritch, born in Moscow in 1917, first showed an interest in dance when his mother was singing with the Kovno Opera in Lithuania, and he and his young brother, now an architect in Paris, used to watch from the wings and imitate the dancers. He studied with the local ballet master, with Preobrazhenskaya in Paris, has danced in turn with the companies of Ida Rupointein, Bronislava Nijinska, Victor Dandré, Léon Woizikowski, and is now starting his fourth season with the Ballet Russe. Like Massine and several other members of the company, Zoritch has taken out his first citizenship papers.

Handel and Haydn Society Celebrates an Anniversary

A venerable musical institution of America formally celebrated a long period of usefulness last night when the Handel and Haydn Society, under the baton of Dr. Thompson Stone, offered Haydn's "The Creation" in fitting observance of its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. Founded here in 1815, by a small group of persons, the society grew to a size which astonished Bostonians of that period. Today its chorus numbers several hundred voices, a large percentage of which are of professional standing.

At the performance last night, the society was assisted by an orchestra of 55 players, Frank Macdonald, concertmaster, and William B. Burbank was in his accustomed place at the organ. The soloists were Blanche Haskell, soprano, Robert Gerling (of the chorus), tenor, and Gean Greenwell, bass. During the final chorus, in which a solo quartet appears, the trio of principals was joined by Ruth Climo, from the alto section of the chorus.

It is interesting to recall that excerpts from "The Creation" furnished a portion of the program of the first concert ever offered by the Handel and Haydn Society, on Dec. 26, 1815. It is reported that 1,000 persons heard the concert, given by a membership comprising about 90 men and 10 women—a very differently proportioned group from last night's well-trained chorus, which seemingly numbers more women than men, but which at this concert was well balanced as to parts.

* * *

It is amusing, reading the record of those early concerts, to learn that there was considerable apprehension concerning the dearth of organists in Boston. So great was this apprehension that some of the concerts seemed destined for indefinite postponement. However, in 1819, its first complete performance of "The Creation" was presented by the society, and last night was the seventy-sixth—a notable achievement.

The score of "The Creation" is not so colorful as those of "Elijah" and "The Messiah"; considerable dependence is placed upon nuance, and if this is lacking, the performance becomes pedestrian. One of the most successful of the choral numbers in performance last night was that which opens the oratorio, "And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." A good climax was built by Dr. Stone and the quality of the pianissimo passages was excellent. The final chorus, "Sing the Lord, ye voices all," was also a well-considered piece of singing, with the fortissimo passages composed of tones which were full-voiced, well domed and freely delivered.

The familiar arias, especially that for soprano, "With verdure clad," were received with evident enjoyment. Mrs. Haskell's voice is well adapted to the demands of this score, and last night she displayed a flexibility which gave her additional power on the exacting top notes.

* * *

Mr. Greenwell possesses a voice of fine quality, and while it evidences a tremolo which is sometimes disturbing, his musicianship was evident, particularly in his recitative and aria, "And God said, Let the earth."

Mr. Gerling seemed to be beyond his depth. His voice is not now powerful enough for oratorio and he does not make the best use of his resources. His top notes were restricted and unresonant and his diction was not clear. His best work of the evening was done in the aria, "In native worth."

A fair-sized audience gave chorus and soloists enthusiastic applause; but it would be better if applause were reserved for intermissions. The continuity of any oratorio is badly broken by continual interruptions of applause. It would seem a simple matter to train oratorio audiences to avoid such interruptions, even as symphony audiences are now trained to refrain from applause between the movements of a symphony. The Handel and Haydn Society still has some pioneer work to perform in this respect, and Dr. Stone would seem to be the logical person to undertake such a reform.

G. M. S.

Limon for 'usical Show

José Limon, a principal dancer of the Humphrey-Weidman Company, and Daphne Vane of the American Ballet have been engaged to do specialty dances in the new musical, "Keep Off the Grass," co-starring Jimmy Durante and Ray Bolger, to be presented at the Winter Garden on May 15. Mr. Limon was last seen on Broadway in "As Thousands Cheer."

Charles Weidman, it is said, will dance in "New Faces for 1940."

CBS

Marion Hutton

Vocalist with Glenn Miller's Orchestra, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, WEEI, 10 p. m.

NBC

Vicki Vola

Plays "Secretary" to "District Attorney" in Thursday drama period, WNAC, 8 p. m.

Paderewski in Radio Talk To Aid Polish Relief Fund

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A campaign for funds for Polish relief will be launched; Helen Hayes will make one of her infrequent appearances in a New England story; and Postmaster General James A. Farley will speak, on midweek radio programs.

Tonight

Special events:

Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist and statesman, will speak from his home in Switzerland; Artur Rubenstein, pianist, will play an all-Chopin program from Chicago; Artur Rodzinsky will conduct the Cleveland Orchestra in Elgar's "Polonia"; a large chorus will sing "Poland Is Not Lost"; Col. William J. Donovan, President of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, and Olin Downes, music critic, will spreak from New York in a program inaugurating a campaign for funds for American relief work in Poland, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Music:

Nadia Reisenberg, pianist, and Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra will play Mendelssohn's Concerto No 1 in G Minor, Opus 25, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Talk:

Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Kentucky will discuss "Freight Rates," CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Drama:

A chapter from the career of Daniel Boone, American frontiersman, will be dramatized on "Cavalcade of America," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

As the 1940 baseball season gets under way, "Americans at Work" will dramatize the job of "The Baseball Player" and will interview Manager Joe McCarthy of the New York Yankees, some of his players, and other notables of the game, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

* * *

Wednesday

Variety:

Gracie Allen's "Surprise Party" campaign continues with details of the convention wardrobe, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"Dinner Date," popular music show with Bill Johnson of "Two for the Show," will have Kay Kimber, singing star of the show, as guest, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Helen Hayes and Donald Wood will play the leads in Owen Davis' Pulitzer play, "Icebound," a New England story; Ken Murray, Irene Ryan, Frances Langford, Kenny Baker and orchestra, from Hollywood, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Fred Allen will interview Stanley Falter, of Brooklyn, custom tailor to dogs, along with other familiar turns, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Emma Otero, Latin American coloratura soprano, sings "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah," duet, with Attilio Baggiore, from second act of "Rigoletto," and Valverde's "Clavelitos," in Henry Weber's "Pageant of Melody" program, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

"Distributors at Work" is next theme discussed and dramatized in the Twentieth Century Fund's "The Next Step Forward," NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:15.

Drama:

Joan Bennett supports Charles Boyer in playing of Fodor's marital comedy, "The Fountain Pen," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Listeners' Theater of the Yale Department of Drama offers marital comedy, "The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring," Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

Talks:

Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, on "Application of the Wage-Hour Law to the Shoe Industry," before New England Shoe and Leather Association Trade Meeting, WAAB, 8.

Representative J. William Ditter (R) Pennsylvania, on "One If by Land and Two If by Sea," a Patriots' Day address, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

* * *

Thursday

Variety:

Rudy Vallee invites Dolores Del Rio and Leo Carrillo as guests on his musical-historical fantasy program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Janice Logan of the screen is guest of Bing Crosby's "Music Hall," with regulars Bob Burns and John Scott Trotter's Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Serious music:

Alice Lawson, harp student at the University of Minnesota, plays Debussy's "Girl with the Flaxen Hair," as guest of "Musical Americana"; Ray Paige, departing from American music policy, conducts Ravel's "Bolero," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Kathryn Meisle, Metropolitan Opera contralto, will sing the "Voce di Donna" aria from "La Gioconda," and, with Kathryn Witwer, "Flower Duet," from "Madame Butterfly," in Concert Revue, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Drama:

Story of the growth and purposes of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" dramatized during period generally occupied by that forum, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Columbia Workshop will present seasonal story, "Three Strikes, You're Out," CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Talk:

Postmaster General James A. Farley will speak at New York Young Democratic Club dinner in his honor, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

News of the Screen

New York

Lewis R. Foster, author of "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," has been engaged by Columbia, producer of that Frank Capra film, to write "Senate Page Boys." This is to be a comedy drama about the youths who serve in the Nation's highest legislative assembly. The picture, based on a story by Albert Benham and Jeanne Spencer, is scheduled for early production.

* * *

According to the Hollywood Reporter, a trade publication, David O. Selznick's "Gone With the Wind" had grossed more than $17,000,000 with the week ending April 6. Since then, the picture has begun exhibition in neighborhood theaters and has still to be shown widely in towns of 50,000 inhabitants and less. Foreign grosses, as yet untapped, are estimated at $10,000,000 more. M-G-M gives the official approximate cost of "GWTW" as $4,000,000.

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Randolph Scott will play the title role in Edward Small's "Kit Carson," which will go before the cameras on May 10. Victor McLaglen has already been announced for one of the chief supporting roles. Many of the scenes for the picture will be shot on location in New Mexico.

* * *

"The Mayor's Dilemma," a new French film directed by Raymond Bernard, will have its American première on Monday, April 22, at the Fifty-Fifth Street Playhouse. Charpin appears in the title role of a story by Leo Mittler, inspired by Auguste Rodin's statue, "The Citizens of Calais." "The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon, is now in its ninth and final week at the Fifty-Fifth Street Playhouse.

* * *

Eddie Albert and Jane Wyman play important roles in "Episode," now before the cameras at Warners. George Brent and Olivia de Havilland head the cast.

* * *

Jack Cohn of Columbia, house manager of the Picture Pioneers, Inc., announces that the association will have its Spring Conference Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Friday evening, April 20. Any man who has been engaged in the motion picture industry for 25 years or more is eligible for membership in the Pioneers.

* * *

Betty Field, stage and screen star, returns to Hollywood on Friday to appear opposite Frederic March in Paramount's version of Joseph Conrad's "Victory." Miss Field played opposite John Craven in the recently closed "Two on an Island," by Elmer Rice. Miss Field will spend two weeks en route to the West Coast, stopping off at Yosemite and other points. "Of Mice and Men" and "Seventeen" are Miss Field's most recent films.

* * *

Roland Young and Hugh Herbert will be teamed for the leading roles in Universal's "One of the Boston Bullertons," a comedy with a Back Bay background. Nan Grey will have the leading feminine role.

* * *

Darryl F. Zanuck has purchased Clarence Buddington Kelland's novel, "For Beauty's Sake."

* * *

The film version of Elizabeth Page's novel, "The Tree of Liberty" will come to the screen under the title of "The Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant, Richard Carlson, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Alan Marshall are in the cast.

Albany Regional Art Show

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings and sculptures by artists of the Capital Region of New York State will be shown in the fifth annual exhibition at the Albany Institute of History and Art through May 31.

This regional exhibition has drawn contributions from many capable performers and in nearly 200 exhibits there is but a small percentage of obvious amateurs. Such local aggregations of artistic works are assembled in many large centers of the United States, and when they are studied carefully they reveal growing numbers of competent craftsmen and an increasing maturity of artistic outlook. Of course, Albany cannot be considered typical, because of its proximity to New York City and the various art colonies of the Atlantic seaboard. Nevertheless, distance counts for little in exchange of artistic ideas today, for the currents of the varied art movements have penetrated far.

* * *

This commentator had an opportunity to examine this exhibition from another viewpoint, being a member of the jury of selection and awards. There is the inevitable problem for art juries of singling out the so-called best, and second best; and, on the other hand, indicating the unacceptable contributions. We are inclined rather to indicate those artists who have done their best, accomplishing what they set out to do, or on the other hand falling short of their objective. There is the problem too of whether a painter works on his own momentum, or simply relies on facile imitation of dynamic qualities of some recognized modern master. The art of our time lends itself to adaptation and imitation, for much of it has little foundation in painstaking craftsmanship, which is always so much easier to judge.

* * *

Speaking of craftsmanship there were canvases of the trompe d'oeil type, deceptively true to the bric-a-brac or glass or vegetables which they recorded so faithfully. These portrayals are exercises to show skill and they have not a tinge of feeling or thought to indicate the inner experience or personal conviction of the performer. It is sheer objective recording. On the other hand, there are many landscapes which communicate feelingly an exuberance experienced outdoors, or express a moment of meditation. It is pleasant to find so many people articulating in this mood, for it shows what an effective and gratifying medium paint can be to those who treat it as an edifying hobby.

The portraits are least satisfactory. We explain this shortcoming by the fact that able portraitists are rare. Portraiture as it is practiced today must be very close to photographic reporting, or it must be decorative or portray character. There are a few attempts at the former, which do not quite come off in the Albany exhibition; of the latter the efforts are more successful though somewhat amateurish. In still-life and landscape, painters are freer, less constrained by befuddling details and exacting surface considerations.

* * *

From the oils we deduce that American artists, taking the Capital Region as a good sample, have their personal or impersonal styles, their inclination toward precision and logic, or free expression and fantasy. In oils they are better colorists than in aquarelles; in water color they are striving eagerly for freshness and brightness. There are many intuitive, or unschooled painters. What is apparent, however, is an increasing delight in picture-making among Americans, and perceptibly rising standards of achievement.

The awards were: First prize for oils to Stanley W. Crane for "Woodstock Sand Pit," second to George H. Shorey for "Auction." Honorable mention to Jessamine Decker, Gustave Schreader, and Clifford Bayard. Water-color awards went to Ann Taylor and Lavinia Cook, with an honorable mention to Martin Gambey.

Richard Burgin

Concert-master, who will be soloist at the Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts of Friday afternoon and evening.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Group from 'Young Tom Edison'

Eily Malyon, Virginia Weidler, Mickey Rooney, and George Bancroft. Master Rooney is the young Edison, and Miss Weidler and Mr. Bancroft are cast as his sister and father. Miss Malyon is a teacher. The film is coming to the State and Orpheum on Thursday, April 25.

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SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
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"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT Presents
The MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
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Remaining Tickets at OPERA HOUSE
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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Drops Use of Free Sterling in Favor of Pegged Rate

Business and Industry

U. S. Regains First Place In Chilean Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The 1939 returns issued by the Statistical Bureau here reveal a large and increasing American participation in Chilean foreign commerce. The United States has not only recovered first place in buying from this country; it has also increased its sales lead over all competitors. At the year-end it was supplying 40 per cent of all Chilean imports.

Uncle Sam was a remarkably good customer, according to the Chilean figures. Purchases during 1939 were valued at 204,790,518 pesos of 6d gold. (The rate of conversion is 4.85 gold pesos per dollar). This was more than the combined visible total of the succeeding four countries: Great Britain (82,499,530 pesos), Germany (56,455,748 pesos), Sweden (30,832,446 pesos) and Belgium (30,321,302 pesos). The previous year, 1938, Great Britain was in the purchasing lead with 148,739,503 pesos and the United States followed with 107,439,302 pesos.

U. S. Buys Copper

The American lead was largely explained by increased acceptance of Chilean copper, a movement which became more pronounced as the year closed and has continued since then.

The United States is also the biggest market for nitrate, though Chilean returns do not disclose national totals for this fertilizer. This is due to reasons of trade strategy as well as to difficulties in ascertaining the ultimate destination of shipments. In the case of the United States, however, there is no doubt about actual exports. These can be valued at 53,900,000 pesos which brought total American purchases to 258,691,000 for the year.

In selling to Chile the American total was 127,927,654 pesos compared with 138,932,730 pesos in 1930. The figures of nearest competitors were: Germany, 93,364,962 pesos; Great Britain, 33,892,822 pesos; and Peru, 30,958,784 pesos. Imports were severely restricted during 1939.

Considering the four months of war, Germany had a respectable showing, for its 1938 figure was 129,342,101 pesos. The British were a poor third considering their 1938 figure, which was 52,941,843 pesos.

Trade Increases

To appreciate the advance in American sales it should be explained that while participation in the import trade was 31 per cent for the year, the monthly figure had risen to 40 per cent in December. Germany's participation over the year was 22 per cent, but the effect of the Allied blockade was apparent in the reduction to six per cent in December. Great Britain's participation was 8.2 per cent for the year and 6.2 per cent for December.

Exports Exceed Imports

Chile's total exports for 1939 were 660,400,000 gold pesos including nitrate. Imports were 410,500,000 pesos. The apparent favorable balance, 250,000,000 pesos, was higher than that for the previous year (172,000,000 pesos), but this improvement was only obtained at the expense of the import trade. Actually, exports were higher in 1938, at 674,000,000 pesos while imports amounted to 502,000,000 pesos.

American importers, naturally, are obtaining additional exchange as a result of increased American buying, but—and this is especially the case in Chile—there is a great difference between the balance of trade and that of payments. It has to be remembered that in some of the principal lines of exports, notably copper, only the dollar exchange required for production and taxation are deposited in the country. Taxation, too, has specific allocations, such as assisting to service the foreign debt.

More British competition is expected this year, following the introduction of barter tactics and the announcement of a big export drive from London.

Insurance Director

© Harris & Ewing

Harold W. Mason

Vice-President-Treasurer of Dunham Brothers Company and a director of the New England Power Association, has been elected a director of the National Life Insurance Company. He fills a vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles W. Gammons of Boston. Mr. Mason is Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

Bond & Share Asks To Keep Subsidiaries Under Holding Act

WASHINGTON (AP) — Electric Bond and Share Company, with control of more than $2,500,000,000 of assets, has suggested to the Securities Commission that it could retain all of its far flung operating units and still comply with the "death sentence" provision of the Holding Company Act.

The company's view was disclosed in a suggested plan of integration filed in connection with a reply to the SEC's recent demand for steps toward meeting the law's provisions.

The plan had been proposed to the commission late in 1938 but held confidential by the commission, however, until April 3. Bond and Share filed a request then that the commission defer a hearing on integration until the commission made a final ruling on the application of American Gas & Electric Company, a major unit in the Bond and Share system, that it be declared not a subsidiary within the meaning of the holding company law.

The Bond and Share plans proposes to spend $20,000,000 for a system of interconnecting transmission lines. It then would have three major interconnective groups, identified as eastern, southwestern and northwestern.

These would take in all of the present units with three exceptions which the company said it felt were probably integrated and could be retained under provisions of the law. One of these is the Birmingham Electric Company.

Public Service, N. J. Surplus Increases

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Thomas N. McCarter, chairman, said the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey in the first three months of this year earned a surplus after common dividends of $1,051,000 compared with $945,000 in the like 1939 period.

He told shareholders in the annual meeting the results so far this year indicated the corporation could maintain dividends on the common at the 1939 rate. Common stockholders have been receiving 60 cents quarterly.

The corporation, he added, was moving ahead with plans for the merger of its transit properties and was setting aside $1,000,000 yearly out of earnings to cover the write-off in property values resulting from the reorganization of the transportation units.

End of Trusts Visualized In Wagner Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Senate group heard that investment companies might "better go out of business" than attempt to operate under proposed investment-trust regulations.

Raymond D. McGrath, New York, executive vice-president of the General American Investors Company, Inc., testifying at a Senate banking subcommittee hearing on the bill introduced by Senator Wagner, said, "We know we cannot operate under it and do a good job for our stockholders." The bill, he asserted, "has been drafted in haste."

"This bill is too complicated and involved," he added. "The powers which it vests in the Securities and Exchange Commission are far-reaching and, I must say, astonishing."

Mr. McGrath said that no industry could "thrive and flourish if public opinion is hostile. If you and the country believe we should be surrounded with all the restrictive provisions of this bill, we had better go out of business and put our capital to work in other fields rather than try to operate under it."

He declared that his own company would, "as a practical matter, be legislated out of existence." It would lose nearly all of its directors under the bill, he said, and the stockholders would be left in doubt as to the corporation's leadership and capitalization, their own voting rights, what dividends to expect and whether the company could afford to stay in business at all.

Sees Legislation Against Size

Referring to a section of the bill which would permit the SEC to determine what investment and management policies were "fundamental" and must be voted on by stockholders, Mr. McGrath said that the bill should set out "within well-defined limits, what constitute fundamental policies."

"If these cannot be drafted in a bill, they probably cannot be drafted in rules and regulations," he added.

He declared that provisions of the bill limiting size of investment companies "really" have nothing whatever to do with the protection of investors, and that they might "serve as a convenient precedent for the breaking up by Federal law of great American insurance companies, banks and industrial enterprises." He added:

"We should stop, look and listen before adopting anything so un-American as to penalize success."

Cyril J. C. Quinn, vice president of the Tri-Continental Corporation, asserted that while the bill did not contain "a clearcut death sentence" for outstanding senior securities of investment trusts, "it does, however, contain real possibilities of slow strangulation."

Arthur H. Bunker, executive vice president of the Lehman Corporation, contended that the proposed legislation would prevent "the best industrial and commercial ability in America" from serving as directors of such companies.

See Companies Destroyed

"The bill," he said, "if it should pass in its present form, is going to upset if not destroy numerous management organizations which have been laboriously built up over the last generation, and will ruthlessly abrogate contractual rights which flow from contracts freely entered into and satisfactorily maintained for many years.

"I cannot believe that the usefulness of investment companies would be enhanced by depriving them of the services and experience of those classes of the American business and financial community which are most experienced in the problems that face investment companies."

F. Wilder Bellamy, president of the National Bond and Share Corporation, also voiced objection to several provisions of the legislation.

Mr. Bellamy said the legislation would create "insurmountable barriers to the successful operation of the kind of a company I represent."

He added that while "the stockholders of my company do not want to be subject to provisions of this or any similar bill," he would favor legislation "simple in form and easy of administration" to "provide adequate protection to stockholders without disrupting an industry which I believe is destined to play an increasingly important part in our national economy."

Greyhound Line Net Equals $2.52 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Southeastern Greyhound Lines and its subsidiary earned consolidated net income of $550,125 in 1939, equivalent to $2.52 per share on the common stock, according to the annual report sent to stockholders by Guy A. Huguelet, President.

Pointing out that last year's rates were the lowest in the company's history, and also lower than in the two preceding years, the report shows that 1938 net income was $641,395 and 1937 net income was $362,578.

In January, 1939, railroads operating in the territory served by Southeastern Greyhound Lines reduced passenger coach fares from the 1938 level of 2 cents a mile to 1.5 cents a mile for one-way travel, 1.375 cents a mile for round-trips, and in certain experimental instances, to 1 cent a mile in intrastate travel. To meet this competition, Southeastern Greyhound Lines reduced its rates substantially to an all-time low, and is continuing to operate at that level.

Technological Unemployment Solution Evades the Experts

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Senator O'Mahoney has introduced a bill to tax labor-saving machines and the TNEC is looking into how the advance of the industrial arts affects men and jobs. This brings the problem of technological unemployment back into the news; and in fact it is hardly ever out of it. It is never solved; each side claims too much.

Distrust of improvement in the industrial arts is ancient. Archimedes, who leaped from his bath with the solution of how to tell whether the gold in Hiero's crown had been debased, gave his inventive powers to the defense of Syracuse but refused to give them to the industrial arts; and the Roman emperors time and again threw out labor-saving inventions and left ancient capitalism to batten on provincial tax-gathering.

Men Against Machines

The medieval guilds opposed labor-saving devices, and a good many of the textile machinery inventions of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century were broken up by angry mobs. Modern craft unions have frequently sought to block introduction of machinery which would outmode their skills, and most "economic planning," whether medieval, mercantilistic, or modern, has been designed to protect outmoded occupations and investments from the impact of lower-cost methods.

On the other hand the improvement of the industrial arts is obviously the only way in which the standard of living of the community can be really improved, and the swift improvement of the last century and a half has done more than anything else to prove this point.

Both sides of the argument claim too much. It is fundamentally short-sighted to restrain the progress of the industrial arts; yet it is impossible to deny that the immediate effect of such progress is frequently to put men, sometimes by the hundreds or thousands, out of work. Some new developments, like the automobile and the airplane, seem from the start to put more men at work than they put out of work, but others just as obviously, like improvements in farm machinery, put many more men out of work than they hire.

Two Sides to the Argument

The two sides to the argument never come to grips.

Trouble is, there are two kinds of economy in the subject of economics, and we are being whipsawed between the two. The first is private economy, and the other is national economy: or from a "social" point of view, one is economy of the part, the other of the whole.

Economy of the first part, or the thrift of private enterprise, is the exploitation of either labor-saving devices to get the same product with less labor, or the development of more exciting products.

While it is logically possible to divide this kind of economy or industrial advance into that which puts men out of work (always cited by the critics of capitalist enterprise) and that which creates new industries (aways cited by its friends), in practice it would be legally impossible to draw a line between them; there is no borderline.

The tractors that put farm-hands out of work give machinists additional work, and the automobiles that seem to find a new market put blacksmiths, buggy-makers, and railroad workers out of work. Interpretation of any law intended to appraise technical advances on the basis of their effect on employment would inevitably be political. Practically every improvement in railroading, for instance, including consolidations, now moot in the pending Wheeler-Truman-Lea transportation bill, would affect rail employment.

Economy of the Whole

The argument on every improvement to be dragged before the bureau responsible for such a real example of economic planning would run like this.

Objection: This improvement will put so-and-so many men out of work.

Answer: But it will lower costs.

Objection: That doesn't protect our jobs.

Answer: But it may ultimately bring in more business. Then the men can be re-hired.

Objection: How do we know the lower costs will be handed on to the public? How do we know that if they are, the public will buy more? And a job in the hand is worth ten in the long run. We want our jobs.

So the rail workers might stop consolidations, and the coal workers might stop the spread of pipe lines, and the cotton people might stop the advance of rayon, and silk workers might stop nylon, and the telegraph workers might stop radio message transmission, and the steel workers might stop new low-cost continuous mill installations, and the building workers might block prefabricated and factory-made home installations and so on and on.

Improvements Involve Hardship

The second branch of economics, or national economy of the whole, should deal fundamentally with the problem of how to obtain full-time employment for all the nation's willing workers. From a national viewpoint it is a very equivocal and unsatisfactory economy to enable ten men to do the work of a hundred and then throw the other ninety out of work. It may be beneficial in the long run, but that is expecting people to be too longsighted or patient, and expecting the unemployed to be too stoical.

Capitalism, or free enterprise, has been extraordinarily successful in the exploitation of improvements in the industrial arts, and even where enterprisers have not intended to pass the benefits on to the consumer, competition has in the long run forced it upon them through continual obsolescence of their improvements and the development of still further improvements.

But in doing so it has imposed the hardship of economic insecurity and outright unemployment on millions throughout its four centuries of existence, ever since the medieval protection to the yeoman and copyholder on the farm and to the guild apprentice and journeyman in the town, was broken down by the new freedom to drive hard bargains and to rack-rent.

Freedom of enterprise has involved this hardship because the second branch of economics, the economy of the whole, has never been properly developed. The economists haven't found out for us how to achieve a system in which the demand for labor will always exceed the supply, in which men will be lured from old industries to new instead of being driven out of old industries to be slowly absorbed into the new.

Until that is done, free enterprise will be continually blocked by political protective moves of one sort or another, under one glamorous name or another like "economic planning," to protect the economically insecure, marginal, or outmoded occupations, from the impact of technical improvements, particularly of a labor-saving nature. In other words, economics will continue to be, in point of fact, political economy.

U. S. Auto Market Hit by War Moving Into Scandinavia

DETROIT (AP)—An automotive market that absorbed in 1939 some $20,000,000 worth of the products of United States Automobile Manufacturers was impaired by the spread of the European war to Scandinavia, Ward's Automotive Reports said.

During 1939 Sweden was our sixth largest automotive customer, the trade publication said; Denmark our sixteenth.

It noted that "it appears unlikely now that this market will be immediately regained, unless Britain re-establishes Norway's freedom completely, with military truck orders following. If Germany emerges the Scandinavian victor the Allied blockade will prevent shipments."

Six automobile manufacturers, Ward's reported, already have produced more of their 1940 models than the entire 1939 run totaled, and two others will pass last year's totals this week. The six are Packard, Hudson, Willys, Pontiac, Buick, and Olds; the other two are Nash and Studebaker.

Current output was reported to be maintaining a steady pace, with slightly accelerated Ford plant operations advancing last week's total output to 102,940 units compared with 101,655 the week before.

Total assemblies for 1940 to date were estimated at 1,514,729 cars and trucks compared with 1,239,046 to the same date a year ago. Last week's assemblies by the three major producers were placed at: General Motors 43,755; Chrysler 24,680; Ford 22,480.

To Pay Interest On Danish Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Holders of Denmark's 4½ per cent government dollar bonds will receive their regular interest payment despite Germany's conquest of the kingdom.

Guaranty Trust Co., entrusted with payment of the bonds' interest in the United States, announced it had obtained license to distribute the coupon money. A license was needed because of the Presidential decree tying up Danish funds following the German invasion.

The bonds in question are those maturing April 15, 1962.

New Life Insurance Decreases 14 P. C.

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau estimated that over $1,500,000,000 in new ordinary life insurance, exclusive of group insurance, was placed in force in the United States during the first quarter of 1940.

This total, estimated from reports of 53 companies, was 14 per cent less than that for a comparable period last year. It was explained that a large portion of the decrease resulted from an unusual volume of business in January, 1939, just prior to rate increases in many companies.

Investment Counsel Directory

NEW YORK—The first general manual and directory of the investment counsel field has been published under the title of Who's Who in Investment Counsel, according to an announcement by Bishop's Service, Inc., 76 Beaver Street, sole distributors. The manual is designed to provide investors, banks and other business organizations with a comprehensive historical and biographical record of individuals in the investment counsel profession, which has grown rapidly during the last decade. About 500 individual biographies are included and approximately 150 firms are listed.

U. S. Adopts Official Value Of Sterling

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The Treasury, acting to stave off possible harm to American business, adopted today the British Government's "official" valuation of the pound.

The customs bureau ordered its collectors to value British merchandise at the fixed "official" price of $4.02½ per pound sterling when assessing customs duties, instead of the free market rate, currently about $3.50.

Raises British Goods Costs

In effect, the action will make some British merchandise more expensive in this country, and prevent the British from increasing sales here through currency depreciation.

However, the Treasury gave no official explanation of its action, and some officials pointed out that the difference in rates affected only those commodities upon which tariff duties are assessed on an "ad valorem" basis.

The "official" rate is one fixed by the British Government, and is the only price at which British currency can be purchased in England. The free rate is the market valuation of British money outside of England, where British money is sold by businessmen and international investors who have received money from England.

England recently has restricted the use of "free" sterling by prohibiting the purchase of several important British commodities, such as whisky and jute, with "free" exchange.

Ordinarily, the Treasury uses for customs purposes the values of foreign money certified to it by the Federal Reserve System. Up until March 25, the Federal Reserve certified the "free" rate and it was used for customs purposes. However, at that time, the difference between the official and free rates was only a few cents.

On March 25, when the discrepancy between the two rates became great, the Federal Reserve System started certifying both the official and unofficial rates, forcing the Treasury to choose between them.

Iceland Is Exempted

Similar action also was taken on the Canadian dollar, the Newfoundland dollar, and the Australian pound. The Treasury announcement added that the department would "carefully observe future developments with respect to those foreign currencies for which more than one rate of exchange is reported by the Federal Reserve Bank with a view to examining the situation with respect to any of such currencies if changed conditions warrant it."

Also today, Secretary Morgenthau exempted Iceland from President Roosevelt's order "freezing" Danish and Norwegian funds in the United States.

The Treasury head explained that although the King of Denmark also was the King of Iceland, Iceland now was acting as a politically independent state.

Mr. Morgenthau noted that the President's order named only Norway and Denmark, and made it plain that Iceland could not be considered a part of Denmark for the time being.

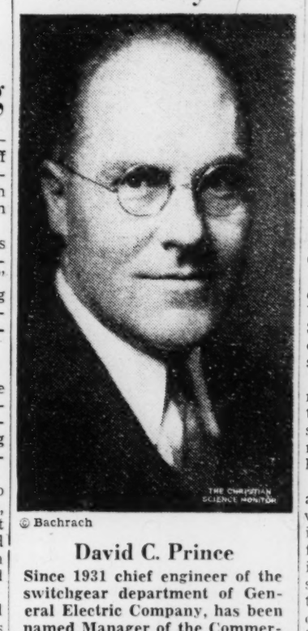
The President's order prohibited the withdrawal of any Danish or Norwegian wealth from the United States except on special permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. The action apparently was intended to prevent Germany or German-sponsored governments in Norway or Denmark from seizing funds in the United States until the United States is satisfied with the legality of any proposed transfers.

Morgenthau said yesterday that he also was considering whether any of the Danish or Norwegian funds here could be seized to compensate American investors in case their investments in Norway and Denmark should be repudiated.

The latest valuations of the four currencies certified by the Federal Reserve System to the Treasury, giving first the official rates, and then the free market rates, follow:

British pound sterling, $4.02½-4.03½, $3.52 9/16; Canadian dollar, 90.909 cents, 86.28 cents; Newfoundland dollar, 90.909 cents, 86 cents; Australian pound, $3.228, $2.80875.

Promoted by G. E.



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David C. Prince

Since 1931 chief engineer of the switchgear department of General Electric Company, has been named Manager of the Commercial Engineering Department. Mr. Prince has also been appointed a member of the company's advisory committee and the apparatus sales commitee.

Machine Tool Index Sets High Record

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders Association reported its index of operations increased slightly in March to 93.4 per cent of estimated capacity—highest since outbreak of the European war.

The index stood at 92.9 in February, 93.3 the two preceding months and 91.2 last November. In March, 1939, the figure was 58.7.

Trust Opposes Merging Atlas, Curtiss-Wright

Massachusetts Investors Trust and Supervised Shares, Inc., have expressed through nine reasons strong opposition to the proposed plan of merger between Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Atlas Corporation and Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

Massachusetts Investors Trust owns 21,700 shares of Curtiss-Wright "A" stock, and Supervised Shares is the record or beneficial owner of 4,000 shares of the same stock.

In a letter to the Board of Directors of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, the two investment funds state that they propose to offer a resolution at the meeting of stockholders to vote on the plan.

Regulation X-14 of the Securities and Exchange Commission is invoked with the request that "you include in your proxy statement for this meeting a statement of our identity, the number and class of shares held up us, our opposition to the proposed plan of merger, and our intention to offer at the meeting the resolution, copy of which is attached, together with a full copy of the resolution.

"We also request that the form of proxy solicited by you be such that a stockholder may indicate thereon the manner in which he wishes his stock to be voted upon our proposed resolution."

The letter summarizes the trust's reasons for opposition to the proposed plan, as follows:

"The company does not need $37,000,000 additional capital and can finance its operations adequately with its present cash position and earnings.

"The Curtiss-Wright Corporation gives securities worth $45,679,706 in exchange for the $37,000,000 of additional capital, a cost of $8,600,000 which is deemed excessive and unwarranted.

"The Atlas Corporation common stockholders are in effect allowed to purchase Curtiss-Wright common stock at a price of 7¼, compared to a market price of 10½. This right, if given any one, should be given the Curtiss-Wright stockholders.

"The Curtiss-Wright Corporation gives to Atlas Corporation warrant holders valuable warrants, which, if given any one, should be given the Curtiss-Wright stockholders.

"The Curtiss-Wright Corporation replaces a non-cumulative prior dividend of $2,317,000 with a prior cumulative preferred dividend of $2,570,000 which, if it had been in effect since 1929, through accumulated unpaid preferred dividends would have reduced the equity value of the common stock very considerably.

"The Curtiss-Wright common stock capitalization is expanded from 7,429,000 shares to at least 10,418,000 shares, and the earnings on the common are diluted.

"The Curtiss-Wright Corporation will have increased its capitalization permanently in order to finance a war expansion which may be of a temporary nature.

"The Curtiss-Wright Class A stock gives up a fully prior position as to $2.00 dividends, which, though non-cumulative, were paid in 1939, and should be paid under present and immediately prospective conditions of earning power. In return the Class A stock receives a cumulative preferred dividend of $1.25, a reduction of 37½ per cent, plus a participation in possible future common dividends.

"By this merger the Class A stock is disenfranchised of its charter provisions to the effect that a vote of one-third of the Class A stock will prevent an increase of the authorized common and 'A' shares, a sale of all the assets, and voluntary dissolution of the company."

National Bond & Share

NEW YORK (AP)—National Bond & Share Corp., an investing concern, reported net assets as of March 31 were equal to 25.33 per share of capital stock, compared with assets equal to $23.66 on the same date in 1939. On Dec. 31, 1939, net assets were equal to $25.35 a share.

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer for Information and Statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO

38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO, FLORIDA

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15

LONG-BELL

To holders of the preferred and common stock of the

LONG-BELL LUMBER COMPANY:

Financial statement and graphic analysis of the company's 1939 operations are available on request.

Drumheller, Ehrlichman Company

Exchange Building Seattle, Wash.

Hawaii is part of the United States

Visit those gracious islands, whose beauty has delighted travelers for centuries. Their happy people live under the Stars and Stripes. Some of their hotels and transportation lines are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

HAWAII SAYS TO YOU, *Aloha!*

Pan Pacific Press Photos

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day's sales 1,261,040
1940 volume to date 62,250,628
1939 volume to date 78,550,577

Market Drops Under Selling Of Aircrafts

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Selling of some recently strong aircrafts today helped chill an early recovery move in the stock market.

While many leaders inclined to lag after midday, specialties drew followings. Losses ranging from fractions to a point or so predominated near the final hour. Dealings quickened on the afternoon retreat. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,300,000 shares.

On the offside were Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Lockheed, Boeing, U. S. Steel, Standard Oil of N. J., Eastman Kodak, American-Hawaiian Steamship, du Pont, General Electric, General Motors, Great Northern and American Smelting.

Retaining minor gains were United Aircraft, Yellow Truck, Curtiss-Wright common and "A," Bullard, Copperweld Steel and Reynolds Spring.

In the curb backsliding tendencies came into Grumman Aircraft, Aluminum of America and International Petroleum. Given a lift were E. W. Bliss, American Gas, Niles-Bement-Pond and Master Electric.

Foreign Bonds Drop

Renewed selling in the foreign dollar division featured bond market trading today. Towards the last hour, losses running to five points featured some selected issues, in fair volume.

Italy 7s dropped nearly 4 points; Japan 6½s were down 5; and Norway 4½s were more than 3 points lower.

Belgian issues steadied after recent severe pressure. The 7s and 6½s each rose more than a point.

Domestic corporate loans fared little better than the foreign division although here losses for the most part were limited to fractions and a handful even managed to get ahead.

Pressure was most severe against rail liens and declines were posted for such bonds as Frisco 4½s of '78, Erie convertible 4s, Santa Fe 4s of '95 and Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F."

Others set back a notch included Western 5s of '60, Postal Telegraph 5s and Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s.

Among the gainers were Portland General Electric 4½s, Boston & Maine stamped 5s of '67 and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61.

U. S. Treasuries shuffled uncertainly.

Owen Young Heads College Conference On 'New Frontiers'

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Owen D. Young, honorary board chairman of the General Electric Company, heads 12 business and professional leaders who will participate in the University of Rochester's May 7-9 clinic on "New Frontiers in American Life."

The clinic is designed to bring to light new frontiers which "College men and women may attack with enthusiasm and courage" as well as "to evaluate the efficiency of higher education in preparing youth to achieve them."

Mr. Young, Chairman of the Clinic's Advisory Council, and other executives will meet with students, faculty, alumni, and vocational counselors at the conference. Other leaders accepting invitations thus far include:

David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America; David M. Goodrich, board chairman, B. F. Goodrich Co.; Clarence Francis, President, General Foods Corp.; Juan Trippe, President, Pan American Airways; Rufus E. Zimmerman, Vice-President, U. S. Steel Corp.; Langbourne W. Williams, President Feeport Sulphur Co.; John J. Pelley, President, Association of American Railroads; Frederick E. Williamson, President, New York Central Railroad; Hortense M. Odlum, President, Bonwit Teller, New York City; Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, and Arthur Hoadley, Midwestern manager, Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 16

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$3.50¾	$3.53⅜	$8.2397
Cables	3.50¾	3.53⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0198½	.0200¾	8.2397
Belgium—belga	.1681	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2242	*
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5308	*
Sweden—krona	.2376	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0069	.0069	.4537
Finland—finm'k	.0195x	.0195x	.0220
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.0426
Portugal—escudo	.0350x	.0305x	.2961
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0101
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2300	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0510	.0508	.2028
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1775	.1775	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5368	.5369	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2200	.2225	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Straits Settmts—dol	.4187	.4225	.9613
Phil Isindh—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8600	.8587	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Truscon Steel Shows Loss

CLEVELAND (AP)—Truscon Steel Co. Republic Steel subsidiary, has reported a first quarter net loss of $11,527 after depreciation. The comparable 1939 figure was a profit of $20,418.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69	69	69	+ ½
52½	45	Acme Steel	3	50½	49	49	−1
9	7⅛	Adams Express	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	2	25⅛	25	25	−1
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	24	49⅜	48	48⅜	−1⅜
7⅞	5⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	14	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	4	11	10½	10½	− ⅛
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	12½	12	12	− ⅛
11¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¾
24⅜	18¼	Alleg-L Sti (¼e)	18	23½	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅜
12⅜	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	31	12¾	11¾	12	+ ¼
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	8	181	179	179	−1½
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	Apr 8
15	13½	Allied Mills	9	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅜
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	9	8⅝	8¼	8¼	− ¼
69½	39¾	Allied Str pf (5)	4	70	70	70	Apr15
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	13	35½	34½	34½	−1
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr10
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16½	16½	16½	
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	2	55¾	55	55	−1½
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	1	19	19	19	− ⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	35	74⅞	72	73¼	−1⅜
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	6	12	11⅜	11⅜	− ¾
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	1	7½	7⅜	7⅜	− ¼
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	1	41½	40½	40½	− ⅞
116½	112	Am Can (4)	19	115¾	114¾	114¾	−1⅛
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	174½	174½	174½	+1⅜
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	35	27½	25¼	25½	−1¾
43¼	38½	Am Car pf	4	42	41	41½	− ⅜
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	13	21⅞	21	21	−1¾
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	110	110	110	+1
138	13.	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅝
9¾	6	Am Com Alco	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Am Crystal Sug	6	14¼	14	14	− ¼
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
6½	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	18	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	3	21¾	21¼	21¼	− ½
28¼	21¼	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	11	25¾	25	25	−1
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	71	41½	38¾	40½	−1
41¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	54	6⅜	5¾	5¾	− ¼
7⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	7	64½	64	64	− ¼
37⅜	23⅜	Am Home(2.40)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
35	24¼	Am Ice	1	31	31	31	+ ½
6⅝	5	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	53	53	53	− ¼
43	40½	Am Internat'l	7	43	43	43	Apr 8
53½	50¾	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	53½	53½	53½	Apr 6
22¾	18⅛	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	22	22	22	−1
61½	51⅞	Am Locomotive	9	15⅜	15	15	− ⅛
14⅞	13	Am Locomot pf	5	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	Apr19
3⅜	2⅜	Am M & F (.80)	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅜
25	22⅜	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	
121	119	Am Metal (¾e)	21	22½	22	22	−1
5¼	3	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
63¼	51¼	Am Power & Lt	8	55⅜	3½	5½	− ¼
54	43	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	6	56½	56	56¼	− ¼
10⅜	8½	APL $5 pf(17⅛k)	6	47¼	47	47	− ¼
17½	13⅜	Am Rad & St S	38	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	
70	64¼	Am Roll Mill	30	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	−1
12¾	11¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	68½	68½	68½	Apr13
11⅜	9⅛	Am Saf R (1.20)	92	36⅛	34⅛	34¾	− ¾
7	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	12	12	12	− ¼
147	142	Am Sm & R(1½e)	24	52¾	50⅞	51⅛	−1⅞
70	64⅞	Am S & R pf (7)	1	147	147	147	Apr15
33⅜	25¾	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65	65	65	Apr15
14⅝	12	Am Steel F (¾e)	14	28¾	28	28	−1
17¼	15	Am Stores (1½e)	4	14⅛	14	14	
23⅜	18⅜	Am Stove (½e)	1	16	16	16	
93	81	Am Sugar Ref	9	22¼	21½	21¾	Apr15
18	14¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	88	87	87	
17⅝	16⅞	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	− ⅜
89½	85	Am T & T (9)	2	16½	16½	16½	− ⅜
91¾	86¾	Am Tobacco (5)	5	89¼	89	89	+ ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob B (5)	17	91¾	91	91¼	− ¼
5¾	4⅞	Am Tob pf (6)	8	150	149½	149½	− ¼
12⅜	8¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
101½	95	Am Water Wks	23	10¼	10	10	− ⅛
10⅛	7	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	−1½
47¼	39	Am Woolen	10	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅜
8⅛	5¾	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	44½	43½	43½	−2
44	39	Am Zinc L & S	19	7¼	7	7¼	− ⅜
32	26⅛	Am Z ppf(2½zk)	2	44	44	44	Apr 9
41¼	35	Anaconda (¼e)	110	31	29¾	29¾	−1⅛
22⅝	19	Anacon W & C	1	38½	38½	38½	Apr15
15¾	11	Anchor H (.70g)	4	21	21	21	− ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr15
35½	31½	A P W Paper	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
110	106½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	34	34	34	− ½
7⅛	5⅛	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Apr12
59¾	46¼	Armour Ill	65	6⅞	6½	6⅝	− ⅛
64¾	58½	Armour Ill p pf	8	59½	58½	58½	−1¼
43¾	37	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
11	10	Arm Cork (¼e)	12	41½	40¼	40¼	−1
9½	8⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅜
9	7¼	Artloom Corp	2	8½	8½	8½	
78	74¾	Assd Dry Goods	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
85	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
45	36⅝	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	75	75	75	Apr 5
25¼	21½	Associates In (2)	1	43	43	43	− ¼
57	50½	Atch T & S F	28	22⅞	22¼	22½	− ⅛
23½	16¼	ATASF pf(2½ge)	1	56	56	56	+1
19⅝	13¾	Atl Coast Line	12	17½	16⅞	17	− ¼
19⅞	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	19¾	18¾	18¾	− ⅞
23⅜	20½	Atl G&W In pt	3	19⅛	18½	18½	−1¼
110	107¾	Atl Refining (1)	14	22⅜	22	22	− ⅞
97⅛	83⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Apr13
51	47	Atlas Corp (½g)	38	9¼	9	9	
75	63	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47⅜	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
8⅜	6	Atlas Pow (¾e)	4	75	75	75	Apr 9
27⅛	11½	Atlas Tack	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Apr13
5½	17⅛	Auburn Auto	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	Apr13
6⅜	6	Austin Nichols	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
		Aviation Corp	261	8⅜	7¾	8	− ⅛

B

18	14	Bald Loco ct	24	15¾	15⅛	15¼	− ⅜
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ⅜
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (¾e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¼
8⅜	7⅜	Barker Bros	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Apr15
13⅜	10¾	BarnsdallO.(15e)	19	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
35⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	26	35½	34⅜	35½	+ ⅛
35¼	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	51	35¾	34½	34½	− ¾
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	Apr 9
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.20e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Apr13
67½	63¾	BelgNRpt(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av(1e)	92	36⅛	34⅛	34¾	− ¾
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	12	12	12	− ¼
56¾	55	Ben IndLpt(2½)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
59	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	56	56	56	Apr13
83⅞	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	6	37¼	37¼	37¼	− ¾
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	115	81½	76⅜	79⅛	−1⅝
28½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	7	124	124	124	− ⅛
22½	19⅜	Black&Dk (¼e)	8	27	27	27	Apr10
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	41	20¼	19¾	19¾	− ¼
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	10½	10	10	− ⅛
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	121	21½	20¾	20¾	−1
27¾	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	4	27	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
27¾	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	15	28¼	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	27	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	− ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¾e)	30	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−1
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	3	34¼	34	34¼	+ ½
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	16	6½	6¼	6¼	− ¼
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	8	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	− ⅜
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	18	23⅜	22½	22⅝	− ⅜
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Apr10
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52½	52½	52½	− ½
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	− ¼
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	19	19	19	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	60	23½	22⅞	23⅛	− ⅛
101	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	101	100	100	−1
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	3	62⅜	62	62⅜	+ ⅜
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	6	21⅜	21¼	21¼	− ¼
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	21	28¼	26¾	26¾	−1⅜
19⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	14	5¼	5	5	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
29¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	53	30¾	29¼	29½	+ ¼
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	30¼	29½	29½	− ½
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	23	19⅞	19	19⅜	− ⅛
12½	10¾	Burr Ad Mc(.20e)	14	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅜
4⅞	3½	Bush Terminal	11	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
7⅜	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
23¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4	4	4	
13¾	11	Byers (A M) Co	1	12	11¾	11¾	− ¾
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr11

C

26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	26	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	2	51½	51½	51½	Apr 9
17⅜	11⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
19⅛	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	11	18¾	17¾	17¾	− ¾
23½	16½	Can Dry	27	21¾	20⅝	21	− ⅝
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	9	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	− ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	3	39	39	39	− ½
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
28½	23	Carpent (½e)	9	27½	26⅜	27½	Apr15
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	8	3	3	3	Apr 9
75	66	Case (.01) Co	4	67½	67½	67½	−1½
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	52¼	50½	50½	−1½
34⅜	26⅜	Celanese (1½a)	65	34	32½	32⅞	−1
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	32	10⅜	10	10⅛	− ⅜
29½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	30	25⅜	24¾	25	
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	17	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
10½	6¾	Cent Violetta S	8	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	− ¼
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	6	6	6	6	− ¼
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(2e)	13	38⅜	37½	37½	−1
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	14	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Apr15
28¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	27½	26¾	26¾	− ¾
29½	15	Checker Cab	1	25	25	25	⅝ −
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	30	40¼	39¼	39⅝	− ⅛
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr10
47⅞	41¼	Ches Corp	8	43½	43½	43½	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	22	¼	¼	¼	Apr13
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	7	13⅛	12½	12½	− ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	47½	47½	47½	− ½
	⅜	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr12
	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr10
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 4
16⅛	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	48	16⅛	15¼	15½	− ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	4	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	60	88	85½	86⅜	− ⅜
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	1	14½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
39¾	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	38½	35¼	38¼	+ ¼
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	10	40¾	39	39	−2
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	14	38¾	37¼	37¼	−1⅝
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	17	43	42	42⅛	
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	128½	128½	128½	Apr11
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	− ¼
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	25	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 3
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	5	32¾	31¾	31¾	− ¾
21½	17	Col Fuel & Iron	6	20¾	20	20	− ⅜
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	3	24⅜	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	4	24⅜	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	53	7	6¾	6¾	− ¼
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(5)	4	92½	92	92	+ ½
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	4	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	− ¼
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	20⅞	20½	20⅞	− ⅛
98¾	87⅜	Col Carb (1e)	1	56	56	56	−1
48	45	Comi Credit (4)	27	47⅛	45⅞	46½	− ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	− ¼
56	51¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	54	53⅛	53½	−1½
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 3
16⅝	13	Comi Solvents	78	16	15	15¼	− ¾
1½	1	Com'th & South	66	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	67½	66	66	−2½
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	55	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	− ⅛
6¼	5	Conde Nast	2	5¾	5	5	− ⅛
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum(¼e)	3	23	22½	22½	−1
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	14¼	13¾	13¾	− ⅜
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	59	31½	29¾	30¼	− ⅜
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	30	9⅛	8¾	8¾	− ⅜
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	53	32	31⅜	32	
110½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	107¾	107½	107½	− ½
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
10	8½	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	9	9	9	
4¼	3¾	Cons Laundries	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	51	7⅞	7⅝	7½	
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr15
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr15
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Apr 9
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	− ¼
18¼	14⅜	Container (¼e)	17	17¾	16⅞	17⅜	− ⅜
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	6	13⅜	13½	13½	− ⅛
1⅜	1	Cont Bak (B)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr15
97½	91½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	92¾	92½	92½	− ¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.09⅛	1.10½	1.08⅞	1.10⅛	1.08⅜
July	1.08¼	1.09½	1.07⅞	1.09	1.07¾
Sep	1.08¼	1.09½	1.07⅞	1.08⅞	1.07¾

Corn

May	.60½	.62¼	.60½	.62⅛	.60¼
July	.62¼	.63½	.62⅛	.63⅜	.61¾
Sept.	.63½	.64⅜	.63½	.64¾	.62⅜

Oats

May	.41⅞	.42½	.41⅞	.42⅜	.41⅞
July	.37⅝	.38¼	.37⅝	.38	.37⅜
Sept	.34½	.35	.34½	.35	.34½

Soy Beans

May	1.08¾	1.11¼	1.08⅜	1.09¾	1.08¼
July	1.06¾	1.09½	1.06¾	1.08	1.06¼
Oct.	.96	.96	.95¾	.96	.96

Rye

May	.68¾	.69¼	.68½	.69⅛	.68
July	.69⅞	.71	.69⅞	.70¾	.69¾
Sept	.71⅜	.72¼	.71	.72	.70¾

Lard

May	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.35	6.30
July	6.52	6.62	6.52	6.55	6.72
Sept	6.75	6.85	6.75	6.77	6.80
Oct	6.82	6.92	6.82	6.87	

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.74	10.78	10.73	10.77	10.72
July	10.46	10.50	10.45	10.50	10.44
Oct (new)	10.09	1.20	10.09	10.18	10.07
Dec (new)	9.98	10.11	9.98	10.08	9.97

Spots 10.94.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	7.98	8.05	7.95	8.02	7.95
July	8.03	8.10	7.97	8.07	8.00
Oct.	7.86	7.96	7.83	7.94	7.84
Jan.	7.74	7.87	7.74	7.86	7.74

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	18.88	19.20	18.88	19.20	18.82
July	18.40	18.63	18.40	18.63	18.24

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYMayNo3	1.95	1.98	1.95	1.97	1.95
WildMayNo4	1.50	1.51	1.48	1.48	1.51
WldJulyNo4	1.51	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.52½

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	14.20	14.29	14.15	14.15	14.15
Sept.	14.49	14.56	14.40	14.40	14.41
Dec	14.76	14.76	14.65	14.65	14.65

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	98.0	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.8
July	97.0	97.0	96.8	96.8	97.0
Oct.	96.3	96.5	96.2	96.4	96.2

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.35
Sept.	10.34	10.34	10.25	10.25	10.30

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	5.72	5.79	5.72	5.77	5.71
Sept	5.84	5.91	5.84	5.87	5.82

Boston Stocks

April 16

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt	45c	45c	45c	50c
	Am Pneu pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
	Am Pneu lpf	16	16	16	16
8.75	Bos & Albany	85⅜	84½	84½	85⅜
8.00	Bos Edison	141½	140¼	140¾	141
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	20½	20½	20½	20¼
	B&M pr pf	8	7¾	7¾	8
	B&M st	2	2	2	2
	B&M st B pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
	B&M st D pf	3	3	3	3
.64	Bos Pers Prop	15½	15½	15½	16
	Bos Personal	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
	E Gas&Fuel	3	3	3	3
1.12½	EGAE Pr pf	53	52	53	52½
	EMSR pf B	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11
	Eastern SS	5¼	4¾	5	4
1.00b	Employr Grp	26½	25¾	26½	25¾
1.25a	First N St	43¼	43¼	43¾	44½
	Isle Royale	2	2	2	1¾
	Mergenthaler	15	15	15	14¾
	Narr Rac A	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	6½
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	135½	135	135	135
	North Butte	63c	62c	63c	63c
	Quincy Min	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
.40	Shawmut Assoc	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
.80a	Torrington	32¾	32½	32½	32½
.25a	Un Shoe Drill	27¾	27½	27¾	24
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	73¾	72½	72½	73½
	Utah M & T	60c	60c	60c	58c
	Venez Hold	2	2	2	1⅞
	Ver & Mass	91	91	91	88

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Illuminating Hearing Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—The securities and Exchange Commission scheduled a hearing on April 30 on the application of the United Illuminating Trust and the Illuminating Shares Company for an order approving a plan of simplification. The plan provides for the companies' termination and the divestment of their control of the United Illuminating Company.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tues	Mon
Advances	120	340
Declines	584	258
Unchanged	161	199
Total issues	865	797

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s '43 43-'40 June	101.5	101.5	101.5
3 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	103.16	103.16	103.16
9 3¼s '45-'43	109.26	109.25	109.25
14 3¼s '46-'44	110.15	110.15	110.15
2 2¾s '47-'45	109.18	109.18	109.18
1 2½s '45	109.11	109.11	109.11
1 3s '48-'64	111.10	111.10	111.10
6 4¼s '52-'47	120.27	120.24	120.27
6 2¾s '54-'51	108.9	108.6	108.6
2 2¼s '53-'51	104.1	104	104
5 2⅞s '60-'55	108.21	108.15	108.15
4 2¾s '65-'60	107	107	107

Home Owners Loan

6 3s '52-'44	108	108	108

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
27 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82½	82½	82½
41 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45¼	45	45
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98	98	98
13 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109¼	-09	109
16 Am & For P 5s '2030	67	66⅝	67
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	104	104
17 Am T & T 5½s '43	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Am T & T 3¼ '66	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
4 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103½	103¼	103½
9 Arm Del 4s '57	103½	103½	103½
14 Arm Del 4s '55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
52 AT&SF 4s '95	104⅞	104⅝	104¾
1 AT&SF T Sh L4s58	109½	109½	109½
7 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	97	97	97
5 AC Line 1st4s52	69⅞	69⅞	639⅞
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38½	38½	38½
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	3	32	32
15 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	72	72	72
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	106¼	106	106¼
12 B&O 1st mtg 4? st	68⅜	68	68
10 B&O 95 st A	27¼	27	27
7 B&O295 st C	31	31	31
21 B&O 2000 st D	27¼	27	27
2 B&O 96 st F	27	27	27
22 KB&O cv 60 st	14	13⅝	13⅝
7 B&O 1st 4s '48	68¼	68	68½
10 B&O SW 50 st	45½	45¼	45¼
2 Bang & Ar cv4 '51st	60	60	60
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116¼	116¼	116¼
42 Beth Stl 3½s '52	111¼	110½	111
8 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104½	104½	104½
8 Bost & Me 5s '67	46½	46⅜	46⅜
40 Bost & Me 5s '67 st	45½	45½	45½
8 Bost & Me 4¾s '61	46	46	46
2 Bost & Me 4¾s '61	46	46	46
10 Bost & Me 5s '55	46½	46½	46½
2 Bost & Me 5s '55	46	46	46
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41 ct	79½	79½	79½
37 BklynMnTr4½s '66 ct	91⅛	91	91
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	107⅛	107	107⅛
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110½	110½
1 Buf R&P 5?7 st reg	37	37	37
1 Bush Term 5s '55	44½	44½	44½
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	101¾	101⅜	101¾
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	98½	98½
5 Can Pac 5s '44	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Can Pac 5s '54	82½	82½	82½
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	85	85	85
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
5 Can Pac 4s perp	64¼	64¼	64¼
10 Caro C&O 6s '52	108	108	108
2 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	52¾	52¾	52¾
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69¼	69	69
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	17½	17	17
2 Certain-teed 5½s '48	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
27 C&O 3½s '96 D	99½	99¼	99¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
11 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 C&O 2nd 4s '93 R&A	110	110	110
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14¼	14	14
4 C&A? rfg 5s '71 A	88	88	88
8 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92	91	91¼
10 CB&Q 4s '49	100¼	100	100
1 CB&Z 3½s Ill '49	96¾	96¾	96¾
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¾	16¾	16⅜
40 Chic Gt West 4s '59	29½	29⅜	29⅜
8 Chi I & L 5s '66	9	9	9
13 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
11 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	5¼	5¼	5¼
12 CM & SP gen 4s '89	26⅛	25¾	25¾
7 Chi & NW 6½s '36	19	19	19
1 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	18	18	18
42 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	23¾	23¼	23¼
14 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10⅝	10¼	10⅛
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 CRI & P 4s '88	17	17	17
19 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7	7
26 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6½	6¼	6¼
10 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	94	94	94
5 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	93¾	93¾	93⅞
33 CCC & St L 4½s '77	50⅜	50	50
5 CCC & St L 4½s '90 St L	65	65	65
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	107½	107½	107½
7 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	86¾	86¼	86¼
8 Clev Un Term 5s '73	76½	76	76
5 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	69⅛	68½	68½
7 Colo&So 4½s '80	28¾	28	28¾
9 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	105	105	105
9 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	105	105¼
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104⅞	105
44 Comwlth E cv 3½s '58	130⅛	129¼	129½
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Con Edis 3½s '56	106¼	106	106
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Con Rys 4s '54	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110½	110½	110½
12 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109	108¾	108¾
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Crown Cork 4½s '48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
8 D&RG l 4s	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 D&RG West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
7 Det Ed 4½s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
1 DulMissabe&I3½s'62	108	108	108
7 DuluthSS&As'37	27⅝	27	27⅜
33 Duquesne Lt 3¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	92	92	92
13 ElecAutoLcv4s'52	108	107¾	108
2 El Paso & S W 5s '65	57	57	57
113 Erie rfg 5s '67	16½	16	16
175 Erie rfg 5s '75	16½	16⅛	16⅛
9 Erie 1st 4s '96	63	63	63
46 Erie gen lien 4s '96	28	27	27
15 Erie cv 4s '52 A	25¼	25	25
11 Erie cv 4s '53 B	25¼	25	25
2 Erie cv 4s '53 D	25	25	25
6 Erie & Jer 6s '55	64	63½	63½
3 Erie Gene 6s '57	68	67½	68
1 Fed Lt & Tr 5½ '54 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6½	6½	6½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6½	6	6
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
48 Gen Elec 3½s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 GenMotAcpt3¼s2'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70¾	70¼	70¼
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105¼	105	105

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
6 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86⅝	86⅛	86⅜
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	86	86
15 Gt Nor 1st '4¼s '61	108½	108½	108½
17 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94	93	93
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	76½	76	76½
1 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	86½	86½	86½
6 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	101	100⅞	101
16 Harlem Riv&P 4s '51	67½	67	67⅛
2 Housatonic 5s '37	55	55	55
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	34	34
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13½	13½	13½
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
5 Ill Cen 3½s '52	43	43	43
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48¼	48¼	48¼
14 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44	44	44
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105½	105½
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	37	37	37
11 Inter R&r rfg 5s'66ct	77	77	77
2 Interb RTr 5½s '66	77	77	77
10 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
12 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13	12½	12½
3 Int Ct Nor 1st 6s '52	13	12½	12½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	68⅜	68	68
8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	74⅜	74¼	74¼
9 Int Paper 6s '55	100⅛	100	100
27 Int Paper 5s '47	103⅜	103¼	103¼
3 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	94	94	94
20 Int T&T 4½s '52	37	36⅜	36⅜
5 Int T&T 5s '55	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
2 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	54½	54½	54½
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94½	94½	94½
2 K C South 5s '50	86½	86½	86½
1 K C South 3s '50	65¼	65¼	65¼
15 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108	108
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¼	104	104
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	86½	86½	86½
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	83	83	83
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	38	38	38
3 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	41¼	41¼	41¼
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	15	15	15
15 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	14	14	14
2 Leh V 4½s2003 asd reg	12¾	12¾	12¾
25 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13⅞	13¾	13¾
2 Leh Val T 5s 41 asd	50	50	50
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	103½	103½	103½
2 Ligget & M 7s 44	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
1 Loews 3½s 46	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¾	84¾	84¾
13 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100	100	100
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92½	92½	92½
15 Manati Sug 4s 57	44¼	43⅜	43⅝
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104	103¾	103¾
10 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	16	16	16
2 M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	7	7	7
8 MSP&SSMMar 5½s '49	1⅝	1½	1½
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16	15⅞	15⅞
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20½	20½	20½
45 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20½	20¼	20¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	19¾	19½	19½
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20½	20½	20½
41 Mo Pac 5s '78H	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20½	20	20
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	22¼	22¼	22¼
4 Mob & Ob 5s '38	39¼	39¼	39¼
4 Mohaw&Mal 4s '77 ct	32	32	32
3 MonWPaPubSv 6s '85	112	112	112
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32¼	32¼	32¼
6 Mor&Essex3-3½s00	42¾	42½	42½
5 Nassau El 4s '51	100	99¾	100
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106¾	106½	106½
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105½	105½	105½
4 Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10 Natl Steel 3¾s '56	103	102⅝	103
5 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	103½	103⅜	103⅜
2 N Eng T&T 4½s '61 B	127	127	127
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 N O Pub Sv 6s '53 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	38	38	38
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59½	59¼	59¼
50 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¼	52¾	52¾
12 NYC cn 4s '98	60	60	60
20 NYC 3¾s '97	79¼	78¼	79¼
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	92½	92½	92½
2 NYC & HR 3½s '97	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	60	59⅞	59⅞
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	58	58	58
17 NY Chi & St L 6s '41	85¼	84½	85
17 NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A	65	65	65
20 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	57	56¼	56¼
2 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	85¾	85½	85½
1 NY Ch & St L 3½s '47	87	87	87
5 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 NY Wock Co 4s '51	53	53	53
1 NYNH&H 6½s '48	22¼	22¼	22¼
16 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	36¼	36	36¼
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	22¼	22¼	22¼
10 NYNH&H 4s '55	19½	19¼	19½
11 NYNH&H 4s '56	19½	19¼	19½
10 NYNH&H 4s '57	6½	6	6½
5 NYNH&H 3½s '54	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
25 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	19½	19	19¼
5 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	28¼	28	28¼
10 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	111	111	111
1 Norf & Co 5s '41	75	75	75
10 Norf & So 5s '61 ct	17	16⅞	17
16 Norf Sou 5s '61A	17	16¾	16¾
3 Norf & W 4s '96	125½	125½	125½
10 Nor Am Co 4s '59	108	107⅜	107⅜
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105½	105½	105½
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57	55⅝	55¾
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	40¾	40⅞
11 Ohio Ed 4s 65	101½	101½	101½
5 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	104⅞	104¾	104¾
4 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	116½	115½	115½
5 Otil Steel 4½s 62A	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109¾	109¼	109¼
7 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Pan Co 4s 63	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108⅞	108¾	108¾
1 Penn R R 4½s '65	109	109	109
3 Penn RR cn 4½s 60	118½	118½	118½
11 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	102⅝	102½	102⅝
23 Penn RR 4½s eb 70	89½	89⅛	89⅜
6 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	98	98	98
10 Penn RR 3½s '70	90¾	90¼	90¾
24 Penn RR 3½s '52	85½	85¼	85⅜
2 Peo Gl&Chi 5s '47 reg	115	115	115
10 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	67⅜	67	67¼
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	60	60	60
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	58½	58½	58½
21 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Phil Bal&Wash 5s '74	115	115	115
7 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111½	111½	111½
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7½	7½	7½
10 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	109¾	109¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 PCC & SL 5s '70A	106⅞	105½	105⅞
14 PCC & St L4½s'77	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s52	100	100	100
6 Pitt & WVA 4½s59B	52½	51½	51½
27 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	53	51¼	51½
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	74	73¾	E4
10 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	83½	83½	83½
6 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	83½	83⅛	83⅛
22 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
4 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104	104
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8 Republic Steel 5½s '54	108	108	108
13 RepublicSteel 4½s61	97¼	97	97⅛
16 Republic Steel 4½s '56	98¼	97¾	97¾
2 Revere Cop&Bl4¼s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106¾	106½	106¾
2 RioGrWest4½s '39	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
12 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	61⅝	61	61½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	63½	63½	63½
1 St L S F 4s 50 B	14½	14½	14½
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
38 St L S F 4½s 78	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
1 StLSF4½s78ct st	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 St L S F 4s 50 A	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
3 St L S F 4s 50A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 S L SW 5s 52	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
58 St L SW 1st 4s 89	64¼	64	64¼
4 SA&A Pass 4s 43	64¼

Lowered Rates by Airplane Tried on Pacific Shore Lines

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lower cost air fares—on a parallel with low cost high speed coach fare rail travel—are being experimented with by United Air Lines on its San Joaquin Valley route between San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

On trial for a period of six months, the new United fare schedule of three and two-thirds cents a mile constitutes a 25 per cent reduction in regular fares, and is part of a campaign to compete with the private automobile, according to S. A. Stimpson, Regional Traffic Manager. The lower cost service will be operated with United's Boeing 10-passenger planes, older though speedy and comfortable equipment, superseded by Douglas planes. United's present tariffs will continue on its two-hour Douglas Mainliner direct service between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Boeing service provides a three hour flying schedule between San Francisco and Los Angeles, and four hour service to San Diego this time varying a few minutes according to the number of intermediate stops. Some of the new one-way rates from San Francisco and Oakland are as follows:

To Del Monte, $4.60; to Fresno, $6.70; to Bakersfield, $10.90; to Santa Barbara, $13.10; to Los Angeles, $13.90; to San Diego, $19.90.

Airport Managers

A survey of the status of airport managers—perhaps one of the newest categories of municipal officials—made by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada, is released by the Public Administration Clearing House of Chicago. According to the facts brought out, airport managers are well treated municipal officials receiving living quarters and private or city automobile allowances in some cases, in addition to their salaries. Four of the cities in the 28 surveyed—Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco—pay their airport managers $500 a month or more. Cleveland pays its manager—in charge of one of the largest fields in the United States—$600 a month. Boston pays its airport manager $416 a month, the only other city in the group paying more than $350 monthly.

Managers of seven other city airports receive from $300 to $350 a month, the report states, while the salaries paid by the 16 other cities average about $225 a month. Houses or apartments ranging in monthly rental values from $25 to $60, are furnished by 10 cities. Birmingham, Ala., for instance, provides its airport manager with quarters valued at $60 a month; while Atlanta, Chicago, Fort Worth and San Antonio provide quarters worth $50 a month.

Municipal airport managers are allowed the use of city automobiles in eight cities, while allowances ranging from $10 to $50 a month are granted for the use of private automobiles in 10 cities.

Several other cities, answering inquiry, note that their airports are not under city management. Richmond, Va., leases its airport to the Richmond Air Transport and Sales Corporation at an annual rental of $600, plus 25 cents for each passenger entering or leaving the port. North Platte, Neb., has leased its airport to United Air Lines.

No. 1 Air User

It seems that those who are "on the air" are also winning the prizes for being in it the most.

Orson Welles of the radio has recently been presented a gold card by Jack Frye, President of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., emblematical of rank as No. 1 air passenger of TWA. Total mileage flown by Mr. Welles in 1939 was 311,425, of which 281,425 was done over TWA. It may be recalled that André Kostenanetz, radio conductor, was the first long-distance user of the air lines to be so honored. Most of Mr. Welles' air mileage was flown when he came to Hollywood to produce for RKO; for he continued at the same time his Mercury Theater productions in New York and commuted accordingly every week-end for 40 weeks. Mr. Welles said, however, upon receiving his card, that it had been worth it to him, as he was able to earn $200,000 more last year by means of air travel, at a cost to him of $16,000.

Formal Louisiana Vote Names Jones

NEW ORLEANS, April 16 (AP)—Louisiana voters formally ended in a general election today the 12-year-old political dynasty founded by Huey P. Long.

Sam Houston Jones, a "reform" candidate, was nominated for Governor in the February Democratic primary, equivalent to election in democratic Louisiana. He will succeed Governor Earl K. Long, who sought unsuccessfully to perpetuate the rule of his brother. Mr. Jones will be inaugurated May 14 for a four-year term.

While election of Louisiana's 49th Governor was a mere formality, interest was widespread in the outcome of the vote on four proposed Constitutional amendments.

After the first primary in January Governor Long called a special session of the Legislature, repealed some of Huey's "dictator" laws, and proposed the Constitutional amendments.

For the first time in many years the name of a Republican candidate, W. W. Tuttle, appears on the ballot for Governor. There are only a handful of Republicans in the State.

Also elected today were all State officials, members of the Legislature and various parish (county) officers.

Paper Supply Cut By British Order

LONDON (AP)—A new paper control order has been placed in effect by the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

The order will reduce the amount of paper supplied by mills to customers during March, April, and May of this year by from 60 per cent to 30 per cent of the amounts supplied during that period in 1939.

The German invasion of Norway has already had an adverse effect on the shipments of newsprint to England. The News Chronicle, for example, announced that it and other papers would be reduced to 10 pages beginning April 15, with further reductions expected in the near future.

Newsprint prices are nearly double the prewar rate and may rise again immediately.

Three Americans Win Fellowships in Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—Winners in the Rome fellowship competition in classical studies announced by the Board of Trustees of the American Academy in Rome today are M. Alberta Lee, of Greenfield, Mass., graduate of Columbia University; William T. McKibben of Kirkland, Wash., graduate student at the University of Chicago, and Stuart G. P. Small, of Scarsdale, N. Y., graduate student at the University of Cincinnati.

The fellowships entitle these winners to a year's study and travel in Italy, to begin Oct. 1 if European conditions permit. Stipends are for $1,250, with residence provided at the Academy and an allowance for travel.

Contest in New Mexico

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—New Mexico Republicans have selected an uninstructed delegation to the party's national convention after a sharp contest in which former Representative Albert G. Simms succeeded only in obtaining election as an alternate.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

DRIED FRUITS

TRY a 5-pound box of our delicious CALIFORNIA FRUITS, top tray filled with stuffed dates figs and prunes. Packed appropriately for birthday or Mother's Day gifts. Shipped prepaid for $2.85. Part-time agents wanted. STERLING FOOD PRODUCTS. 3715 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample American Mills, Dept. G-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GIRVAN, AYRSHIRE (Scotland) — Guests welcomed at Beach House, Girvan; beautiful situation on sea front; moderate charges. Apply: MISS TAIT, Phone Girvan 59.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SCOTLAND, GALLOWAY—Farmhouse accommodation, April to September; exceptionally comfortable home; beautiful situation. McCLYMONT, Creebank, Bargrennan, Newton Stewart.

POST WANTED

SWISS GOVERNESS, permanent resident; French, German, usual English subjects; younger children; free now. Box W-1549, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHING, or care of children from 7 years; higher certificate N. F. U. MISS ALLEN, Drumilly, Loughall, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — On Shropshire Border. Own grounds. Own produce. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BLACKPOOL: STUART PRIVATE HOTEL, Clifton Drive, New South Promenade—Facing sea; h. and c. all rooms; highly recommended; personal supervision. Tel. 42188.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF — LYNTON COURT — Next door Christian Science church. 46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor) 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request. O HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD — ARNCOTT HALL — A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) — BURNBRAE — Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Fite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST — YENTON — Modern with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. 80 Parkwood Road Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716

BOURNEMOUTH, E. — "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180

Filey—WHITE LODGE HOTEL. E. Yorks. R. A. C. Open all year, 4 to 7 gns.

LAKE DISTRICT — NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL — Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. A. A. (Three-star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222. *"Where rest and peace are found"*

Lake District. Bainriggs, Grasmere. Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson

LAKE DISTRICT. Mrs. Hazlehurst, Kenilworth, Holly Road, Windermere — Board residence; pleasantly situated, central; h. and c. main bedrooms; highly recommended.

Live in London at — STRATHCONA COURT — 198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828 — A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster; H. and C.; comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London — BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL — South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25 — QUIET COMFORTABLE — 150 Feet back from road — CENTRAL HEATING — RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS — Moderate terms Brochure on request.

REIGATE, SURREY. MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London, 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTH DEVON — Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158 — The ease of a beautiful environment — OUTPORT, Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church. Garage near. Phone 300011

St. Leonards-on-Sea — ABBOTSFORD, 1 Warrior Square — Private hotel overlooking gardens and sea; excellent cuisine, electric lift, H. and C.; reasonable terms. Tariff: MISS N. V. STRUTT.

TORQUAY — In a beautiful bay, at the very water's edge. A warm welcome awaits you at — YE OLDE CARY ARMS HOTEL — BABBACOMBE BEACH, TORQUAY — Resident Proprietor — 'Phone 87110

Weston-super-Mare — Somerset — Welbeck Private Hotel — MARINE PARADE — Midway between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens — Central Heating Hot and Cold Water and Reading Lights in All Bedrooms — *Special Winter Terms; Garages Near* — E. STRAY, Proprietress — Phone 958

FRANCE

HOTEL MOLIERE — 21 rue Molière (near Ave. de l'Opéra and Palais Royal) — Quiet Family Hotel — Very modern accommodation — Single rooms from Frs. 30.- With bath Frs. 50.-

SWITZERLAND

BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

MELIDE NEAR LUGANO—PENSION BERNERHOF. Frau Daetwyler-Gmür. Quiet house, good cooking; terms from 6.50.

VILLA HERWIG — AROSA — Sunshine all around — Close to Ski-ing fields; Moderate Terms

England

ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO — *Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor* — 92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen) — 38 Station Road (Ladies)

ENGLAND

ACCRINGTON *(Continued)*

EDWARD TIPPING — *Grocer and Provision Merchant* — QUALITY SERVICE PRICE — Mitchell Diadem Flour — 192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS — FOR COATS, COSTUMES — DAY FROCKS — AND EVENING GOWNS — LADIES' HAIRDRESSING IS A SPECIAL FEATURE. —PERMANENT WAVING— DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE — ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead — Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKBURN

Tons of Comfort — SCHOLES — COLLIERY AGENT — Tel. 7101 — Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BOLTON

Young's Confectionery — 134 Belmont Road — 478 Blackburn Road — Tel. Eagley 54 — Tel. Bolton 3157 — 19 Newport Street — 17a Oxford Street

HOSE — WILFRED JOHNSON — Oxford St. & Market St.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD — *Yorkshire's Famous Store* — Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting — Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

FASHIONS — Despite War-time difficulties, we again offer the most interesting collection of distinctively styled COATS, SUITS, COSTUMES, DRESSES, UNDERWEAR, and MILLINERY at our usual attractive prices. Larger fittings a Speciality. You are invited to stroll round the First Floor Fashion Showroom—without obligation, of course. — Illingworth, Newboult & Co., Ltd. — Bradford's Leading Drapers — WESTGATE

H. R. JACKSON — CORNER OF BRIDGE ST. and TYRELL ST. — Also at 24 Sunbridge Road

China and Glass Specialists — Tel. 7459

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE — If desired, any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valances FREE OF CHARGE To your own measurements. — TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD — BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY — PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co. — 6 Eastgate Row, Chester — Telephone 603 — *Exclusive Footwear* — Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER — SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE — LADIES AND CHILDRENS HAIRDRESSER — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING — BEAUTY CULTURE SETTING — 10-18 CONISCLIFFE ROAD — PHONE 3052

DERBY

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS can be obtained from AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co. — The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

FOODS for ANIMALS and BIRDS — *Garden Seeds and Sundries Flour and Cereals, etc.* — PORTERS' — Curzon St. London Rd. Pear Tree Rd. — East St.

DAVID S. BUTLER — Limited — Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment — 5, IRONGATE — Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HALIFAX

Miss H. Cockroft — *Millinery, Gowns, Lingerie and Hosiery* — Victoria Hall, Halifax — Phone 5622

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd. — 8 Silver Street, Halifax — Phone 4447 — *Exclusive Footwear* — Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

ARTHUR GLEDHILL — *For Gentlemen's Hosiery, Hats and Tailoring* — ALL KINDS OF MILITARY TAILORING AND ACCESSORIES — *Note the address:*— 2 Crown Street, Halifax, Tel. 3854

ENGLAND

HARROGATE

BUCKLEYS — *Sell all* — DURANCE Branded Merchandise — FURNISHERS and DRAPERS — Parliament Street — Tel. 6077

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines) — STANDINGS Ltd. — General Provision Stores — RESTAURANT, CAFE — Station Square — Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL — *Fishmongers and Poulterers* — 45, Stramongate, Kendal

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd. — *Italian Warehousemen* — 45, Highgate, Kendal — New Season's Marmalade

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd. — *High Class Meat Purveyors*

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	Halton
24 New Market St.	"		
333 Dewsbury Rd.	"	12a Austhorpe Rd.,	Crossgates
5 Malvern Rd.	"		
130 Harehill Rd.	"	99 Godwin St.,	Bradford
474 Roundhay Rd.	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd. — for — COALS — *Phone 24428 for Prices* — Hunslet Lane, Midland — Leeds 10

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday & Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS — "The Modern Food Store" — CHURCH STREET — for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Armstrongs — HATS OF DISTINCTION — Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear — 12 Allerton Road, Liverpool — Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD. — 42-50 Bold Street — SPRING MODELS — RODEX COATS — in Gorslan Tweed

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 303 — Marion Johns — *Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser* — Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers — 1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

ADAM HUNTER — 61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea — LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS — BOOKS, STATIONERY — NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

Thistlethwaite & Edgar — *Electrical Engineers and Contractors* — Back St. Annes Road West — St. Annes-on-the-Sea — Telephone 47

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN G. MILLER LTD. — L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick — COAL and COKE — all grades — (Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station) — PHONE ARDWICK 2961

B. ALEXANDER & SON — *House and Church Decorators* — 209, Broom Lane, Levenshulme Manchester 19 — Tel. Rusholme 4964

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe? — FITTED BY — FINLEY & BABER — 16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Gown? Hat? Coat? — Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD. — CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES — "LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND" — FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY — 61 DEANSGATE

DICKSON & ROBINSON — *Limited* — SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V — Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you* — FREE — CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

Carpets — Furniture — "EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY — "HONEST UNDER THE COVER" — *Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing* — Divan Chairs from £4.17.6 — Settees from £8.19.6 — 100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0 — 80 Model Rooms — Two Acres Showrooms — J. & J. SHAW LTD. — 70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD) — Exclusive Fashions — RESTAURANT — St. Ann's Place, Manchester

KENDALS — *Where quality comes first* — KENDAL MILNE & CO. — Manchester 3

MANSFIELD

JOHN ROBINSON & Co. — 3 and 11 STOCKWELL GATE — *Ladies' and Men's Tailors* — Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters — Tel. 552

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

W. LARGE & SONS LTD — PRINTERS and STATIONERS — PAPER MERCHANTS — 52, Shields Road West, Newcastle-on-Tyne 6. Tel. 55520

SLATERS — BLUE LINE TAXIS — *No Extra Charges* — TEL. 22111 — Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET . . . FROM MARSDENS — GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY' — OVER 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

buy Your Fruit and Vegetables *from* — R. Walters — 618 MANSFIELD ROAD — 507 MANSFIELD ROAD — Also Wollaton Park Gates

SAVOY STORES — EXCHANGE WALK — Empire Honey per lb. — English Honey per jar

Whetton's Ltd. — SHOES — Foot Comfort and Fashion — Fitted by Experts — 15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring — *Ladies and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices* — TEL. 3931 — S & S SENIOR — 28 YORKSHIRE STREET

Rochdale Rubber Co. — 17 Drake Street Tel. 3768 — *Appointed Agents for* — Ladies' and Gentlemen's Burberrys, Aquascutum, Aquatite, Wayfarer and Ledux Tweed Travel Coats. Telemac, Etc. — 50 years in Drake Street of service to the people of Rochdale.

J. E. NUTHALL — Practical Watch & Clock Maker — 60A Yorkshire Street Tel. 3489 — Sole Agent for Omega and Tissot Watches — Jaz Clocks. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ENGLAND

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD — *ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER* — 9 Huntriss Row Phone 775 — *Electrical and Wireless Accessories* — GROW MORE FOOD — From — ROGER'S SEEDS — 15 St. Nicholas St., Scarborough — TEL. 1387 — Catalogues free on request.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAUBER'S CAFE — Luncheons — Teas — Suppers — GEORGE STREET — Fresh Home Made Chocolates — Cream Cakes — 76 PINSTONE STREET

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd. — 125-137 West Street — Car Repairs — PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS — Phones 43262 and 25807

PRICE & CO. — BROOMHILL — *For High Class* — Ladies' Merchandise — *Moderately Priced*

Alfred Grindrod & Co. — for — CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY — 122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co. — 461-463 Lord Street, Southport — for — Exclusive Footwear — Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT — Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Café — For Highest Quality CHOCOLATES, BON-BONS and CONFECTIONS Par Excellence — 335-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

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Sunbonnet Sue

Princess April Month

A Story for Children

"Oh," laughed Princess April Month as she woke up very early one lovely spring morning and looked out of her window in the Year King's Palace, "how glad I am this is still my own very special month!"

She tinkled a little bell which stood on a table by her side to summon the Hours, who were her ladies-in-waiting.

"Good morning," said Princess April Month, as the Hours came in. "What are we going to do on this very lovely day?"

"You promised to visit Granny Jones in her dark little house by the forest," said the first Hour. "She does so want to see you again."

"And," said the second Hour, "you said you would see how the flowers were getting along, and the trees."

"You promised," said the third Hour, "to take your watering-can full of crystal raindrops to sprinkle over the forests and the fields—they were rather thirsty yesterday."

"Dear, dear," laughed Princess April Month, "if I have promised to do all these things we must start this very moment."

Soon, dressed in her prettiest frock of silver blue and sunbeam gold, with a wreath of pale primroses in her hair, and wearing tiny shoes made of white-eyed daisies, she was ready to start.

A soft breeze was brought round to the palace door on which she could travel, and the Hours themselves led the way.

In the spring woodlands down below, golden trumpet daffodils stood to welcome her, and all her favorite flowers bowed and curtseyed as she passed.

"You beautiful Princess April Month!" they said, "how we do love you!"

Princess April Month smiled in return, and the whole countryside was golden with sunshine.

The sunshine crept on and on until it reached Granny Jones' dark little cottage, and then streamed in through the polished windows. With her dainty wand Princess April Month touched the budding trees nearby, and they became green. In the sunshine of her smile the birds sang with joy, and violet and primrose flowers opened shy petals.

Then Granny Jones came to the door of her dark little cottage—she knew Princess April Month had come to see her again, and was proud and glad.

So the golden minutes passed. Wherever Princess April went the world was made happy, and presently, when Mrs. Cloud had filled the watering-cans brim-full with raindrops, Princess April laughed as she sprinkled the shining drops over the earth. Her laugh was so beautiful that a big, shining rainbow arch was formed, upon which the Princess and her Ladies-in-Waiting were carried back to the Year King's Palace.

"Goodby until tomorrow!" the Princess called to the earth as she passed in through the great palace doors.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Flowers 'Sleep' at Night and Others Do Not?

The leaves and flowers of a number of plants fold up or droop at night, becoming once more wide-eyed and erect with the return of the sun. However, these so-called "sleep movements" in flowers do not resemble in any way the sleep of animals, nor do they bring any recovery from a non-existent fatigue. Actually, the new position assumed by leaf and flower at night is one of equal stress and tension to that involved in the daytime pose.

Not all plants follow the lead of clover leaves, dandelion flowers, tulip blooms, sorrel leaflets, and the like which "sleep" when the sun goes down. Some plants blossom when the heat of the day begins to decline, and the evening primrose, the night stock, the night-blooming Cereus, and certain other flowers bloom at night. And still other flowers remain wide awake and open both day and night.

The sleep movements in plants are induced chiefly by changes

in the amount of light or the degree of temperature. This fact may be demonstrated experimentally.

The tulip flower, for example, may be made to open and close several times a day by alternately raising and lowering the temperature. The marigold, on the other hand, can be made to bloom at night and close by day by subjecting it to suitable changes in illumination.

The question as to why plants appear to sleep is one upon which there is no complete agreement among botanists. Some night-blooming plants are pollinated by night-flying insects. It has also been suggested that night-closing avoids a deposit of dew, and the tendency of such flowers as tend to close up when the sunlight is cut off by overcast skies may in this way protect themselves from possible damage due to rain.

Still another theory points out that just as too much heat may be injurious to a plant, too great a loss of heat may be equally undesirable. The folding up of leaves and flowers at night may help to prevent a serious fall in their temperature by reducing the amount of surface exposed to heat loss through radiation.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. Kilauea?
2. The Penobscot River?
3. John Bull?
4. The Sumner Tunnel?
5. The Gestapo?
6. St. Pierre and Miquelon?
7. The Adriatic Sea?
8. Florida Southern College?
9. The Harz Mountains?
10. Fort MacArthur?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

A Welcome Tribute

Jenny Lind, whose noble charity was equal to her wonderful genius as a singer and musician, endeavored to avoid expressions of gratitude and praise for her acts of kindness. "If I have done good," she would say, "it is no more than my duty, and it is my pleasure."

Yet her heart never failed to be moved by the simple, unaffected gratitude of the poor and humble.

Once a poor Italian dancer whom she had befriended begged the privilege of calling on her and presenting a performance by his trained dog.

"Do let him in," she exclaimed with deep feeling. "The good man is showing his thankfulness in the only way he knows how. Let him bring his dog. It will make him very happy."

Let's Not Be Fussy

It is much easier to be good when living with people who laugh than with those who always notice when the wind is in the east.—Mabel Barnes-Grundy.

Daily Quotation

I FIND the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. — OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Photographs by Robert Humphreys, Pasadena

Two displays exhibited at the annual Amymay Weed Show, Pasadena, Calif. The unique show is conducted annually to develop the art of finding hidden beauty in common things. Upper: An arrangement by Jane Thurston consists of sage. Lower: Seedpods of evening primrose were utilized by William Moore.

Common Weeds for Decoration

Quotable Quotes on Youth

Youth is wholly experimental.—R. L. Stevenson.

It is the privilege of youth not to be surprised at anything.—E. De Gramont.

A great part of mankind employ their first years to make their last miserable.—Bruyere.

The morning of life is like the dawn of day, full of purity, imagery, and harmony.—Chateaubriand.

Youth is rich in many ways—full of warm emotions and vivid perceptions—but it is poor in knowledge and wisdom.—H. M. Hamilton, in "The Editor," December, 1937.

Youth is a state of mind and it may show in the character of one who is sixty or seventy more than in him who is nineteen or twenty.—Nicholas Murray Butler.

A Verse for Today . . .

He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?
—Micah 6:8.

Vocations

Saving the Cravat

Having experienced near strife when she suggested throwing away her husband's soiled neckties, and remembering his horror at such a thought, a widow established herself in trade by canvassing housewives and cleaning their husbands' neckties with a tetrachloride solution.

Charging five cents a tie, she managed to average well over $4 a day; for the cleaning required but a few minutes, and nearly every home offered a prospective customer.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Right Answer

Admiral Byrd, while at the Naval Academy, was called upon to conduct a short course. One morning his fellow pupils wrote on the blackboard:

"Hail to thee, blithe spirit;
Bird thou never wert."

Two minutes later Byrd stalked in, stared at the blackboard, glared at his class, and snapped, "Who wrote that?"

Twenty hands went up and twenty voices replied: "Please, sir, Shelley!"

Unkind Dig

The meeting of the women's club was in full swing.

"Mrs. Smith doesn't look very happy this evening," remarked Mrs. Jones.

"No," replied Mrs. Brown, "she sent a pair of socks she had knitted to the Depot, and they sent back a note saying 'many thanks, but no more sandbags are required at the moment!' "

The Silver Lining

"Johnny, I am rather shocked. I have had a note from your schoolmaster in which he tells me that you are last in a class of thirty boys. What have you to say about that?"

"Well, dad, I'm sorry; but it might have been worse."

"How could it have been worse?"

"It might have been a larger class."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

All the Conveniences of the City

"I know you must have enjoyed your month at the lake."

"Oh, yes, immensely; there are three good movie houses only three miles away."

Brevities

Rhodes Press: Amongst the assets taken over by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is a hamburger stand in West Virginia and a stamp collection in South Dakota. The hamburger stand can be made self-liquidating, and the stamps have already been cancelled.

Detroit News: "Eggs pass for money in Armenia," says a news item. A Detroit man says he bought some at the corner grocery the other night that might interest Armenia's old coin collectors.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: We are astounded to learn that Great Britain is spending a million dollars an hour to carry on the war. Why, that is $40,000 more than it costs this country to carry on peace!

St. Louis Star-Times: Pictures showing a remodeled house always label one "before" and the other "after." Without the labels, we'd always think the wrong one the improvement.

What a Boon

"If a burnt cake is scraped, brushed with the white of an egg, dusted with castor sugar, and put back in the oven for five minutes, all traces of burning will have disappeared——"

If King Alfred had only known this!—Dundee People's Journal.

His Debt Paid

Manchester, Eng.

A school teacher does not often get a verbal appreciation of her work from one of her scholars, but the following incident shows how a child will sometimes try to express his gratitude.

At the end of the term, the children took their handwork home; and four or five of them had still various very small amounts of money to pay for supplies.

The teacher asked each of those who said he had a payment to make, "What do you owe me?" And each one mentioned, in turn, a penny, a halfpenny, or whatever the amount was.

When it came to Jack's turn however, he hesitated for a moment and then said very shyly, "My thanks." He evidently felt that he owed the teacher something, and this was his opportunity to show his appreciation.

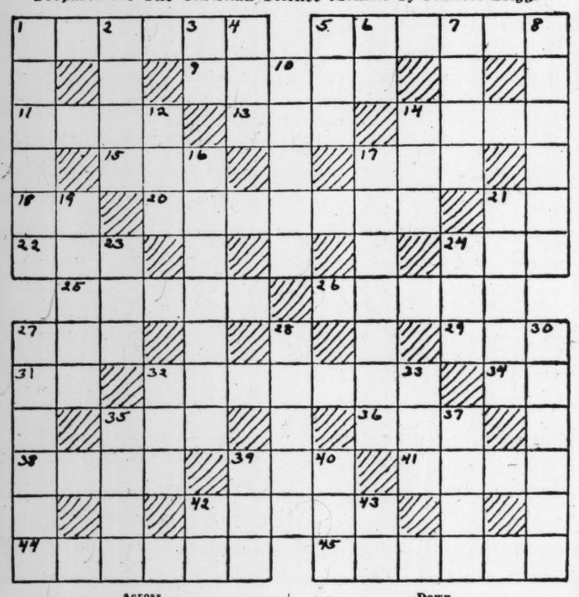
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An active volcano on the island of Hawaii; one of the most spectacular eruptions on record occurred in the early morning on Sept. 6, 1934.
2. It is in central Maine, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean; 101 miles long.
3. The Englishman personified; the English people.
4. A vehicular tunnel, more than a mile long, which passes under Boston Harbor.
5. The German secret police.
6. Two groups of rocky islands close to the southwestern coast of Newfoundland; French colonies.
7. An arm of the Mediterranean, east of Italy.
8. Lakeland, Florida.
9. They are between the Elbe and Weser Rivers in northwestern Germany; famous for singing canaries which come from there.
10. It is on the bluffs above San Pedro Bay, California; it guards the entrance to Los Angeles Harbor.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What became national name of the twelve tribes collectively (Ex. 3:16)?
5—What is Indian name of Mt. Rainier?
9—What was one of cities built by Asshur, between Nineveh and Calah (Gen. 10:12)?
11—Who was father of Elhanan (II Sam. 23:24)?
13—What river flows to Yangtze at Hankow?
14—Shell of what bivalve mollusk closes like a vise?
15—Where is Yeovil (abbr.)?
17—What French city is a famous winter resort?
18—What was one of chief places of Moab (Num. 21:28)?
20—What is a city of Georgia?
21—Symbol for aluminum is what?
22—Who was consort of Geb?
24—Turku is also called what?
25—What is a commercial city of North Dakota?
26—What is a commune of Emilia, Italy?
27—A gunyah is a hut, gun, or man—which?
29—What cutting tool has a thin arching blade set at right angles to handle?
31—You and me.
32—What is a manufacturing commune of Belgium?
34—What was a city of Ammonites not far from Heshbon (Jer. 49:3)?
35—Who was father of Raphaiah (Neh. 3:9)?
36—What snake is found in countries around Mediterranean?
38—Who was chief of Saul's herdsmen?
39—In speaking of Biblical Lo-ruhamah, what pronoun would you use?
41—Who was a brother of Cain?
42—What is manufacturing and commercial city of France?
44—What place was seen in John's vision?
45—What was name of a pool near Jerusalem (John 9:7)?

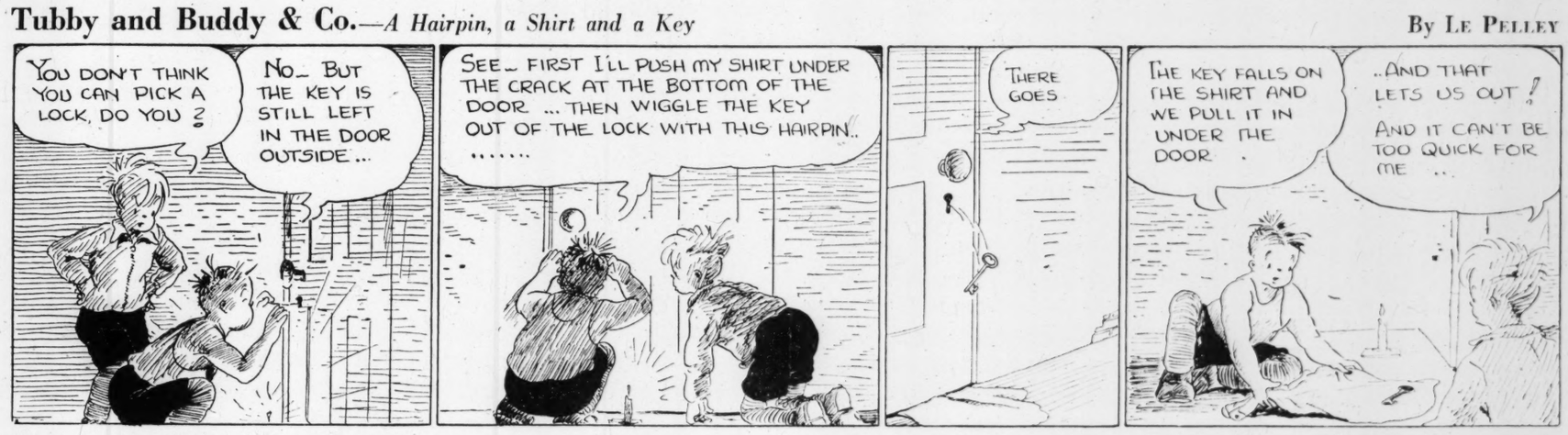
Down

1—What ocean is south of Asia and east of Africa?
2—Would you ride, wear, or fire a sumpter?
3—Who was father of Elmodam (Luke 3:28)?
4—What is a commercial town of India?
5——— Boer is a commune of Netherlands.
6—Article.
7—What is a commune of Finland?
8—What is a commune of eastern Netherlands?
10—What is a river of Peru?
12—How many horns has the common Indian rhinoceros?
14—Where is York Factory (abbr.)?
16—What is a native state of Orissa, India?
17—What is a city of Florida?
19—Who was a son of Simon the Cyrenian (Mark 15:21)?
21—Who was a son of Midian (I Chron. 1:33)?
23—You wind thread on a shuttle to do what?
24—What river is between Brazil and Paraguay?
27—What prophetess was wife of Shallum (II Kings 22:14)?
28—Who was a son of Aaron and Elisheba (Ex. 6:23)?
30—Who were the inhabitants of Ziph?
32—Would a Kirman be a man, rug, or nut?
33—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
35—Assyrian kings conquered what city shortly before time of Sennacherib (II Kings 19:13)?
37—What is a Mexican dollar?
39—What was relationship of Libni to Gershon?
40—Bitter vetch is what?
42—What is symbol for tellurium?
43—Canton, China, is in delta of what river?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

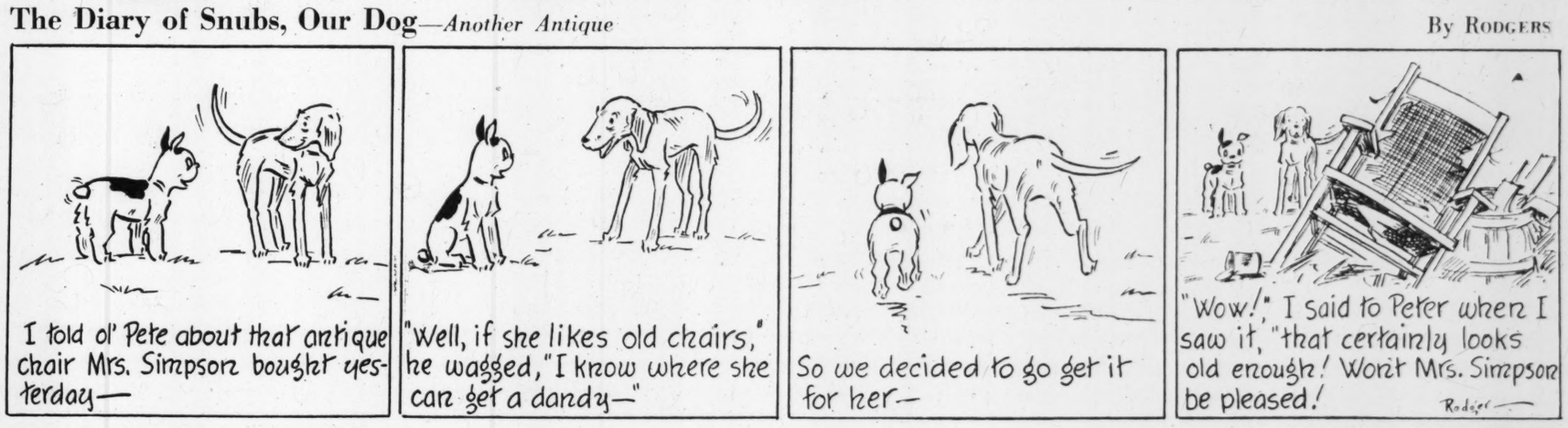
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Hairpin, a Shirt and a Key*

By Le Pelley


YOU DON'T THINK YOU CAN PICK A LOCK, DO YOU?
NO— BUT THE KEY IS STILL LEFT IN THE DOOR OUTSIDE...
SEE— FIRST I'LL PUSH MY SHIRT UNDER THE CRACK AT THE BOTTOM OF THE DOOR ... THEN WIGGLE THE KEY OUT OF THE LOCK WITH THIS HAIRPIN.. .....
THERE GOES
THE KEY FALLS ON THE SHIRT AND WE PULL IT IN UNDER THE DOOR
..AND THAT LETS US OUT! AND IT CAN'T BE TOO QUICK FOR ME ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Another Antique*

By Rodgers


I told ol' Pete about that antique chair Mrs. Simpson bought yesterday—
"Well, if she likes old chairs," he wagged, "I know where she can get a dandy—"
So we decided to go get it for her—
"Wow!" I said to Peter when I saw it, "that certainly looks old enough! Won't Mrs. Simpson be pleased!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Spring Symphony*

By The Hagers

"OUR SPRING THIS YEAR SEEMS VERY SLOW; MY BLOSSOMS ARE NOT OUT," SAID JOE.
"YOU SHOULD APPLY YOUR HOE AND RAKE." WE TURNED. 'TWAS T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE.
PLAID COAT, STRIPED SHIRT, A GAY CRAVAT— IN RAINBOW HUES FROM HAT TO SPAT.
YES, T. FITZ-MAURICE MAKES IT CLEAR THAT SPRING IS DEFINITELY HERE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Norway's "Lexington"

Some day the story will be adequately told. A poet will set it in song and give it the immortality of Thermopylae and Balaklava and Lexington. But already we know that the fight on the road to Elverum was the turning point in the struggle for Norway.

It is a simple story. Surprise and treachery had left Norway helpless, demoralized. The Government had fled to Hamar, then to Elverum, and was on the point of making terms with the Nazis. Some 200 Germans seized buses and started in pursuit. A few Norwegian soldiers at Elverum and peasants from the neighborhood barricaded the road with motorcars, fired on the invaders, forced their retreat.

Like Lexington, it was only a skirmish. But like Lexington, it fired the spark of resistance. The daring and devotion of a few soldiers and farmers not only saved the King and Government from capture; it inspired the Norwegian people to fight for honor and freedom. And it sends its thrilling message of moral courage to every sector of the neutral front where men are awakening to combat the contagion of fear.

Without the "battle" of Elverum, the Nazi combination of ruthless violence and insidious sabotage would have established its claim to conquest in one more country. With Elverum the bubble is pricked. One spark of moral courage reversed the whole trend and promises to give Nazi ambitions a sharp lesson if not a fatal blow.

Elverum points up the words of President Roosevelt in his address to the Pan American Union: "The inner strength of a free people is irresistible when they are prepared to act." Norway's "Lexington" speaks in unmistakable language to all who would keep their freedom: Be ready, morally and physically, to pay the price.

Today's Important News

Although international affairs crowd the world, nothing seems quite as important today as the annual query: Who will win the big league pennants? Will it be the Yankees again in the American League, or will the Red Sox come through? Will it be Cincinnati or St. Louis in the National?

Baseball interest in the nation, which has been rising rapidly since the beginning of spring training, now bursts forth in eight big league cities. As the majors have abandoned the plan of having the Washington club stage its inaugural a day in advance of the field, so that the President might throw out the first ball, all sixteen teams embarked simultaneously upon the National and American league championship races.

New faces arouse fresh optimism in the spring. This is another year to the baseball manager and the baseball fan. Even the weather seems more pleasant the instant an umpire shouts: "Play ball!"

A Plan at Last?

The Interstate Commerce Commission's recommendations to the Connecticut Federal District Court on reorganization of the New Haven Railroad have at least two important implications for Boston.

The first concerns the Commission's omission of the Old Colony line from the reorganized set-up. This means that should the recommendation be formally approved by the court and the eligible creditors, Boston's most populous suburban area would be left with a rail line completely severed from the New Haven. There would be no obligation upon the New Haven to continue operation of the Old Colony, and, since the New Haven asserts that the Old Colony is now the chief item of loss in the system, there is little likelihood the New Haven would continue it.

This would be a severe blow. Yet the situation is not without avenues of solution. One way out of the dilemma might be the extension of Boston Elevated service over Old Colony tracks through the most thickly populated communities and establishment of feeder bus lines in other areas.

The second big consideration for Boston in the New Haven reorganization concerns the scaling down of obligations by nearly $100,000,000. This is to be done, principally, by eliminating common and preferred stock from the reorganization scheme. Specifically, this strikes chiefly at the Pennsylvania Railroad, which owns a large block of New Haven stock.

Shortly before the New Haven filed for reorganization under the Federal bankruptcy laws, the Governors of the New England States were greatly concerned over this Pennsylvania grip on the New Haven. It was charged that the Pennsylvania was directing traffic to New York and Philadelphia for export rather than to Boston.

The ICC proposals will now have the close study of court and creditors. It is too early to pass judgment on the whole plan, but at least its emergence has served to break the log jam of negotiations, legal tangles, and mounting fees in the involved reorganization, now almost five years in the making.

Lloyd George After 50 Years

After fifty years the House of Commons would seem deserted without David Lloyd George. This is the best tribute that can be paid to the former Prime Minister. Age cannot wither his Welsh eloquence, nor custom stale his appeal to the back benches, which fill rapidly when word gets around the lobbies that Lloyd George is speaking.

As he rises in his place, a stocky figure topped by a pure white mane of hair, the old fire comes back quickly to light up his oratory, and he begins to wag a minatory figure at the Government front bench across the aisle. His place is a corner seat of the front Opposition bench. But it is his place only by grace. The Opposition in present-day Britain is Labor, and Lloyd George is a Liberal, or rather a Lloyd George Liberal, for the great party which stemmed from the old Whigs is now a thing of shreds and patches. So much more wonderment in the fact that the "Welsh wizard" should hold the House!

Is it because of a voice that still has in it the sound of the bells of Criccieth? Or is it because of what he is saying? Both. Right now Mr. Lloyd George is saying that there must be no "mean get-out" from the war against Germany. Again the old gift for pithy phrases typifies what Britain feels.

Mr. Lloyd George felt and expressed the great surge for social reform which dominated pre-1914 Britain. And as Chancellor of the Exchequer he put much of that New Deal on the statute books. He felt and expressed the need for "total" war on Germany in the dark days of 1916. And as Minister of Munitions no man did more to persuade civilian Britain to regiment itself back of military Britain in France. He became Prime Minister, and, in the acrimonious debate after the war, Mr. Lloyd George merely had to produce wartime letters to witness his great contribution to war winning. Men who after the war became his political enemies had almost all written to him during the war testifying to his magnificent leadership.

One of his most bitter remarks after the war was that he was supposed to have a gift for leadership only in time of emergency. Certainly he has that. And the gift almost amounts to genius. In Britain today, as Britons pay tribute to his fifty years as a House of Commons man, one can imagine the returning memory for it. Britain still remembers with gratitude the little man from Wales who, from humble beginnings, became Prime Minister of Britain at one of the greatest crises in her history, and led her to victory. His course as an office-holder may not be run yet if this war calls for a coalition Government.

The $un $hines Bright—

A slip of the pen can make an S into a dollar sign. Not so startling then—except to the holder of the pen that wrote one too many S's—is the discovery that an extra S can cost somebody $250. It happened in Louisville, Kentucky, where folks don't ask any more questions about bank checks than they do anywhere else—when they're on the receiving end.

A Mr. Fields received a check from a State department. Another gentleman—Judge Field—meanwhile waited and wondered where his pay check was. Inquiries resulted in another story of mistaken identity. Mr. Fields got the judge's check. But he seems to have been expecting money from the Unemployment Compensation Commission; so he spent it. The State said the bank would have to stand the cost; the bank pointed out that the S was on the State. Mr. Fields is reported as ready to "drop the matter."

A Gilbert-plus-Sullivan attorney might point out that *the* S was on Mr. Fields, but that there was also an S on the State, and that not even Judge Field was quite beyond involvement. Because when a clerk in a Bluegrass State office in mid-April is forced to write a name like field, then the flowers that bloom in the Spring may well have something to do with the case.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Eternal Vigilance and the Dies Committee

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your correspondents, in a published letter, brings up an important point. Referring to the Dies Commitee, he writes, in part, " . . . seem to be magnifying Communism as the major un-American agency in this country, and as well, creating a lot of fear of Communism. . . ." That Fascist or Nazi activity would be equally detrimental to American institutions, there can be no doubt. However, there are many people who feel that Communism through its method of "boring from within," has made greater headway. It might be assumed that Mr. Dies is of this opinion. When a river threatens to overflow its banks we warn those living beside it, not to magnify fear of floods, but to enable them to act in time to stem the rising tide.

The Dies Committee is about to investigate the charge that certain school textbooks contain subversive teachings. Were we to abolish it now, we might not get facts about this question of vital interest to American parents. Would it serve our best interests to stop the Dies Committee on the eve of investigating one serious question because it had not uncovered others?

If anyone has evidence to show that the Committee is, as your correspondent wonders, diverting "the attention of the people from the un-American activities of, say, Fascism," then it should be abolished in favor of a committee that would be impartial. If not, then, let us not judge too harshly. It is not an easy task to track down propaganda of any kind, in any country. We need not be fearful or apathetic, we need only remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

M. R. B.

Great Neck, N. Y.

Strategic War Minerals in the U. S.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue, you published an article in regard to strategic war minerals. I particularly noticed that your correspondent conveys the impression that we have no tin in America. Allow me to state that a foreign power spent a vast sum, about $7,000,000, some years past, in exploring tin deposits in the Black Hills of South Dakota. They reported that these deposits were too small to be of commercial value.

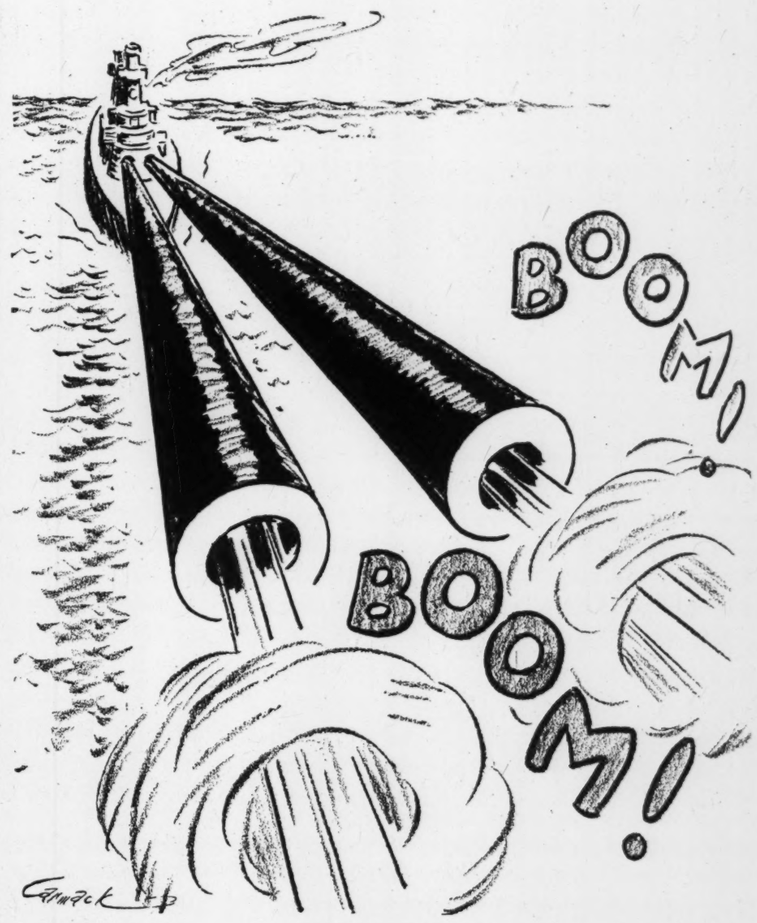
It is now reported that their findings are absolutely untrue and were made for the selfish purpose of holding up the world's price of tin. Investigations by the School of Mines of this State during the past few months indicate that these deposits are very substantial and will supply a large tonnage if developed.

An earlier article in your paper indicated that American deposits of manganese were not sufficient to supply our needs. This is an even greater error, as it has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the vast deposits of the Chamberlain-Oacoma District of South Dakota will, when developed, produce manganese in sufficient quantities to supply all our needs for centuries to come.

LOYSON G. TROTH,
Secretary-Manager, American Preparedness and Safety Committee

Burke, S. D.

Language Aggressors Understand



Danish Interlude

The tread of German military boots on Denmark's unresisting soil recalls peaceful incursions by more friendly neighbors—and happy experiences with the likable Danes.

Less than a year ago my husband and I made frequent trips on a little steamer called Die Silberne Möwe from Travemünde on the German Baltic coast over to Rødby and Nykøbing, small towns on the south tip of Denmark. We went over in excursion groups, usually on a Sunday, and the most distinct impression I had was how short the distance—four hours on the water—yet how complete the change.

The gently rolling hills of Schleswig-Holstein, from one of whose historical towers, the *Hessensteinturm*, we had once glimpsed the Danish coast, gave way to a monotonously flat land. Even the grazing cows changed in color from the familiar black and white to Denmark's pure red. Horses were in the pastures, too, a sight unfamiliar in Germany. And in the windows of the grocery stores were pyramided displays of California peaches and Hawaiian pineapple, as well as boxes of American breakfast food. We were told that the Danes had a very sensible policy of no tariff on those edibles which they were unable to produce themselves, and certainly peaches and pineapples were no more native to Denmark than they were to Germany. But the tinned products were on sale here for a few øre, where in Germany they were unknown.

Great glass bells of eggs in the dairy shop windows were a continuous surprise, we having just emerged from a land where they were very scarce. And butter and bacon were the same.

The German tourists swarmed into the Danish restaurants to enjoy a meal rich in milk and fats, for people who have long been rationed appreciate food. They enjoyed, too, the *Schlagsahne* (whipped cream) which had been forbidden in their own land since October, 1938. It was forbidden for the same reason that eggs were scarce. An unwritten jest was that even the cows and chickens had been conscripted for war.

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We never stopped admiring the automobiles, either. There were so many of them and they looked so new. Many were a light gray color and shone as though only yesterday they had left their American packing boxes. There was something very modern about these automobiles which corresponded to the neat newness of the Danish brick homes. For these seemed to be less inheritance from the past in this country than in the land we had just left.

The intangible distance between them was clear and the following incidents illustrate it: Once, when we were seeking a good restaurant, we addressed three different, well-dressed Danish men on the street, and not one of them understood German. Finally, of course, when we said Café, one understood and sent us to the place of his choice. But we were astonished that they had not learned the language of the great land adjoining them.

Again, when we had been allowed to take only three marks off the ship, with which we were expected to purchase our midday meal, I went without mine to purchase a souvenir I had glimpsed in a shop window. We knocked on the little door, and a rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed woman came to wait on us. But we had only three words in common. She smiled and gestured but a solution was reached only when I took the object—it was a pewter bowl—in my hand and placed my money in hers.

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And before we left, a thing occurred which would never have happened in the strictly-disciplined Reich. At Rødby, the distance from the little railroad station to the dock is at least a half mile. A Danish soldier in smart uniform, on a motorcycle, noting the fierceness of the afternoon sun, made six trips back and forth, transporting younger people, several girls and several men, and it was such a free, spontaneous act of friendliness that we all smiled at him.

While, broadly speaking, the northern peoples, including Holland and England, belong to one race, yet their development has been quite different. And Denmark's development has been markedly Scandinavian. The Danish people are even more blue-eyed and blond-haired than their near relatives in North Germany. The Danish postman wears a scarlet cape as the peasants at Rättvik, Sweden, wear red tassels on their mittens and socks to brighten their costume. The Danish King used to ride his bicycle down from the palace each day, to make his own purchases, and those of his subjects who wanted to stop and talk with him did so. Because of this Scandinavian attitude, manifested in democratic ways, a plentiful food supply, and an individual freedom which could express itself in such spontaneous acts as the soldier's, we always looked forward to our Danish excursions.

JUNE HARRISON MAYER

Down the Middle of the Road

Democracy's Poise

By Erwin D. Canham

Fifteen Republican and Democratic Presidential candidates sat down to dinner together over the week-end. That ought to be news. Particularly if you add that each of the candidates was told exactly what his political weaknesses were, in language tart and direct. And when you add further that most of the candidates took the admonitions with the best of good will, at least laughing ruefully, chaffing with one another, slapping one another on the back and no doubt making a good many mental notes about their future behavior.

Such a scene was of course the most heartening proof of the healthiness of American democracy. There are, naturally, some points of friction between today's rival candidates, both within and between the parties. But nothing altogether fundamental to our form of government, nothing deeply significant, when virtually all the candidates can meet together in the greatest of friendliness and survive the piercing satirical shafts of the nation's chief political writers.

All of this refers, of course, to the spring Gridiron dinner. At few times in the past, especially with democracy in such peril today in so many other countries, has this unique gathering seemed so important as it did last Saturday night. One might almost say that humor, not the slapstick but the witty variety, is a stout anchor for our cherished form of government. At least it serves in some degree to deflate the human ego by the more kindly and self-respecting ways; and surely the inflation of the human ego is one of the major bases of dictatorship.

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Public men in a democracy have to learn to give and take. This is one of the great achievements of politics, one of the reasons why inexperienced and amateur politicians often make very poor public men when they venture into the arena. The Gridiron dinner is a sort of course in political seasoning.

Thus, it was probably very good for a newcomer like Thomas E. Dewey to hear himself described in rather ridiculous terms, terms which revealed the chief questions the public asks about him. He thus could learn the task he has to accomplish in qualifying for public office. It was probably just as beneficial for a veteran like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg to realize that the public feels he has trimmed and hedged too much on public questions; so when he was described as "The Michigan man on the flying trapeze, he's doing his best al the voters to please," he may well have realized that the time had come for unequivocal commitments on his part.

Yet the greatest beneficiary from this evening of talking-back may have been President Roosevelt. Last December the Gridiron Club prepared a huge papier maché sphinx with the face of the Chief Executive and had a good deal of fun about his silence on the vital third-term issue. This time they brought out the sphinx again, decked with a long gray beard, and set their act in 1960 when the decision about the ninth term was being taken.

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Suddenly the program grew serious. The lines were to the effect that the Presidency, after its earlier exhilarating terms, might turn into an empty thing, a time perhaps of deadlock, of futility, with the exhilaration gone—"Without a Song." And these words were finally sung:

"Without a song, you pass these empty days:
Without a cause, without a trail to blaze;
Without a star to fix your restless gaze—
Without a song.
Without a task of pressing urgency,
Without a purge to beat insurgency—
It seems all wrong.
You had your trouble and woe and progress was slow
Toward every new goal:
But you got along as long as a song was strong in your soul.
Was it quite wise to cling to power, when
No foe remained to try your strength again?
You've learned that kings are only weary men,
Without a song."

Beneath such lyrics it was plain that newspapermen of long experience were seeking to express to their Chief Executive the sincere, friendly, and patriotic feeling of a good many citizens.

Washington correspondents have always been fond of Mr. Roosevelt, and even though many of them are in the employ of newspapers who oppose his policies vigorously, they have never extended their two-fisted criticisms into a personal attitude. And again one may say that nowhere else in the world could such a message have been handed direct from the Fourth Estate to the head of the State.

Not content to leave matters on such a note, the Club immediately refused to accept its own "nightmare" of eight terms with a ninth coming up, and gave this final message to American democracy—a message immediately preceding the toast to the President and Mr. Roosevelt's own off-the-record address in response. These were the words, to the gorgeous music from the Student Prince:

"Let us wake without repining
From this dream of greater glory:
Only you can tell us how, O Franklin!
Break the silence, close the story—
Let us awaken—now."

It may be disclosed, without violating confidence, that Mr. Roosevelt replied in the best of veins, that he did not commit himself on the third-term, but that he left the impression throughout the evening with many of his acutest observers that he is a man who may have taken, at least tentatively, a vital decision, is relaxed, relieved, and perhaps looking forward hopefully to a return to respected, useful, unforgotten, private life. But this last is only an inference.

The Wide Horizon

Keeping the Atlantic Safe

By Livingston Hartley

Most Americans realize today the decisive role which the British Navy has played in keeping the Atlantic safe for the Americas. This role can be traced back to the time of the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine and America's success during the rest of the Nineteenth Century in maintaining the Doctrine without any adequate Navy of its own. And, in recent years, to it can be ascribed the astonishing paradox that while Europe has been building ever greater armaments and becoming progressively more dangerous, the United States has kept its battle fleet in the Pacific.

There is less understanding, however, of the conditions upon which Britain's comprehensive control of the other side of the Atlantic has been founded. Tons and guns superior to those of any other European navy have, of course, been one essential foundation. But another, of comparable importance, has been the geographical location of the home bases from which British seapower has been exercised.

The British Isles shut Germany from the Atlantic in the North Sea and the Channel and cover the outlet of both Germany and Russia into this ocean from the Baltic. Their position also enables them to flank any trans-Atlantic advance from either the West Coast of France or the Arctic bases of Russia.

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Further south, Gibraltar closes the egress from the Mediterranean. Even if Gibraltar should fall, no fleet could proceed far westward from the Mediterranean without leaving its communications at the mercy of forces operating from the home bases of Britain.

Thus the fleets of Continental Europe are unable to undertake any large-scale offensives on the Atlantic without British cooperation or acquiescence. The British Isles, with their unique situation and their predominant naval strength, cork the bottle of European seapower for the entire Atlantic area.

The value of the British Isles to the United States in terms of naval protection is comparable with that of Hawaii. The Hawaiian base, supported by the United States battle fleet, protects the West Coast of the Americas against anything more serious than "hit-and-run" raids, and safeguards that side of the Northern Pacific against Asia.

The British Isles, supported by their Fleet, protect the East Coast of the Americas even more comprehensively, and safeguard the whole of the North and South Atlantic against Europe. Regarded in this light, the British Isles are the more valuable as a naval protection of the Americas. They also possess one obvious advantage from the American point of view, since the United States does not have to pay for their upkeep and the vast navy they support.

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If the British emerge from this war victoriously and still able to command the access of Europe to the Atlantic, their naval protection of the Western Hemisphere on this ocean is likely to continue in the years that lie ahead. It could only be terminated then if the British should join a Continental coalition directed against the United States, a revolutionary reversal of their historic Atlantic policy against which the position of Canada provides a very solid guarantee.

But if the British are decisively defeated, their naval protection of the Western Hemisphere will become a memory of the past. The forced abdication of Britain as the ruler of Europe's waves would open to the navies of the Continental European Powers a free access to the Atlantic they have not had since the day the Monroe Doctrine was pronounced.

It is sometimes suggested that, in such circumstances, the Royal Navy could retire to Canada and seek subsequently to safeguard the Atlantic from there. But such an increase in Canadian strength would in no way compensate for what had been lost, since the value of the Royal Navy as a protection against Europe would be reduced to a fraction of what it has been by the loss of its uniquely situated base in the British Isles.

For the future, the Monroe Doctrine would have to be maintained actively by the United States, aided only by such minor help as the Latin-American republics might be able to give and such assistance as the United States might be able to persuade Canada to provide.

Mirror of World Opinion

"America—The Final Hope"

In America lies the final hope of this country and democracy, and it is no less true that the hope of America lies in Britain.

Anybody who really understands America knows that, despite a noticeable similarity in language, the American mental make-up is radically different from ours. Again, anybody who understands American politics knows that with the Presidential election immediately ahead, no political leader dare risk an election issue turning upon the chance of America being led, persuaded, or forced into war.

Those of us who have studied President Roosevelt's speeches see in them the fullest sympathy for the Allies and the Allied cause; and the way of wisdom for us is surely to allow the President to develop his own thoughts in his own way and in his own good time.

Moreover, it is at least a moot point whether it would really be to our advantage if America became an active belligerent. I found the opinion of influential Americans overwhelmingly in favor of Britain. They talk of the war as if it were their war.

If America came in as a belligerent she would, of course, immediately mobilize her resources to meet the needs of her own Army; and our supplies would be stopped at a time when they were most vital to us.

The course of wisdom is surely to leave America free to work out her problem in her own way. If it be right and wise, as I believe it is, that we should do to others as we would have them do to us, then we can lose nothing by leaving America free to help the cause of democracy in whatever way she thinks best.—Alfred Edwards, M. P., in the *North-Eastern Gazette*, Middlesbrough, England.